Co-Operation Means Co-Prosperity

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's Fight to the Last!

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KING BORIS III PASSES AWAY; PRINCE SIMEON ENTHRONED AS NEW RULER OF BULGARIA

The Late King Boris III of Bulgaria

Whole Nation Grieved Over Demise of Sovereign

REGENCY TO BE SET UP

Bulgarians Urged to Unite Around Throne and Forge Ahead to Greater Future

Domei

BERLIN, August 28.—Premier and Foreign Minister Professor Bogdan Filoff of Bulgaria issued the following proclamation concerning the demise of His Majesty King Boris III at 8 p.m. on August 28, according to a Sofia dispatch:

"His Majesty King Boris III died at 4:22 p.m. on August 28 after a serious illness of short duration. Bulgaria and the people of Bulgaria are abandoned to grief. We are under the sacred duty to walk together along the way shown by the late King Boris III and to answer the late Sovereign's will."

New King Enthroned

Domei

BERLIN, August 28.—Following the proclamation concerning the death of His Majesty King Boris III of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian Government, according to a Sofia dispatch, at 8:15 p.m. on August 28 issued another concerning the enthronement of the new King of Bulgaria, which follows:

"His Royal Highness Prince Simeon, Crown Prince of Bulgaria and heir to the Bulgarian Throne, who is looked up to by the Bulgarian people, has ascended the Throne as King Simeon II, according to Article 34 of the Constitution.

"The Cabinet, under Article 151 of the Constitution, will undertake the rule of Bulgaria pending the settlement of the question of the regency.

"At this junction we request all the people of Bulgaria to unite around the Throne so that they may be able to forge ahead with a firm conviction of the happy future of Bulgaria."

Premier's Announcement

Domei

BERLIN, August 28.—Premier Bogdan Filoff of Bulgaria announced on August 28 that His Royal Highness Prince Simeon, Crown Prince of Bulgaria, had succeeded to the Throne in consequence of the demise of His Majesty King Boris III, a dispatch from Sofia reports.

The new King of Bulgaria was born in June, 1937.

Rumors Denied

Domei

BERLIN, August 28.—The news organ of the Bulgarian Government on August 28 denied rumors emanating from foreign sources to the effect that the illness to which His Majesty King Boris III of Bulgaria succumbed had been brought on by an external injury. It stressed that there is no atom of truth in these reports.

His Majesty King Boris III of Bulgaria who had been ill had a relapse and died on August 28, according to an announcement by the Bulgarian Government, a dispatch from Sofia reports.

WICHIT EXPRESSES PRAISE FOR NIPPON ON ENDING BIG TOUR

Reveals Wonder Over Even Tenor of Life in Wartime Japan

HAILS MANCHOU PROGRESS

Pledges Further Efforts to Bolster Cooperation Between Two States

Domei

BANGKOK, August 28.—"The most surprising thing I noticed in Japan during my recent visit there is that, although it is involved in a great war, the people's daily life has not been affected," declared W. Wichit Wathakan, Foreign Minister of Thailand, upon his return to Bangkok today after his visit to Japan and Manchoukuo.

The Thai Foreign Minister received Japanese newspapermen at his private residence at noon today and described his impressions of Japan and Manchoukuo as follows:

"My recent trip to Japan was made to repay the visit made to Thailand by Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki, and I fully appreciate the kindness and goodwill shown to me by the officials and people of both Japan and Manchoukuo. Particularly, in Japan I noticed to my great joy that in welcoming us, the people of Japan manifested sincere friendship toward Thailand.

Sure of Victory

"I had many opportunities to meet high officials of Japan, and in talking with them I learned that the Japanese have a strong conviction of final victory. Then, in visiting factories and watching the life of the people, I further confirmed this conviction of victory.

"I visited Japan on the occasion of the conference for the adjustment of frontier issues with French Indo-China. The trip just concluded was my second visit. The greatest surprise to me was that though Japan is waging a great war, no change has taken place in the daily life of the people.

"Then, I was fortunate to meet many Japanese youths, and in them I saw the greatness of the country. Music, drama, literature and other cultural activities of Japan are now being directed toward the execution of the war, and are serving to heighten the spirit of the people.

"I was able to make only a short stay in Manchoukuo, but I saw that all important Government posts are filled by Manchoukuoans, and, under the good guidance of Japan, the new State formed by five different races is already highly developed. I inspected the industrial quarters of Mukden, and it is wonderful to know that such a great industrial progress was made in only 10 years. The industrial productivity of Manchoukuo is already contributing much toward the execution of the present war and for the reconstruction of Greater East Asia.

"Britain ruled Burma for 40 years, but the progress made in Burma in that long period is less than one-tenth of what Manchoukuo has made in the short period of 10 years under Japanese guidance. In this point, alone, the vast difference between Japan and Britain can be seen.

Pledges Further Efforts

"Since my appointment as Thai Foreign Minister, I have strived for closer cooperation between Japan and Thailand, and I intend to direct my future efforts to improve the cooperative ties between the two countries. Our collaboration with Japan will not only be beneficial for Thailand, but also for the welfare of the entire peoples of East Asia.

"At the very beginning of the present war there might have been some persons who doubted Japan's war aims, but as the war progressed and Japan started constructive works, returned concessions to China, and helped Burma to become independent, Japan's war objectives have become very clear. Thus, we now realize that for the reconstruction of Asia, there is no other way but to cooperate with Japan.

"As Thailand is an independent country of long-standing in Southern Asia, its duty to cooperate with Japan is really great. The greatest result I gained during my recent visit to Japan is that I have personally realized the strong and friendly sentiments of Japan toward Thailand, and also the firm conviction of victory in the war."

Red Star Reminds America, Britain To Form Large-Scale Second Front

Domei

MOSCOW, August 28.—In still another demand for the formation of a second front in western Europe the Red Army organ Red Star on Friday blasted the recent Anglo-American press assertion that the threat of a western European invasion was enough to nail down the Germans. The paper stated clearly that the only thing that would save the Soviet forces was the actual formation of an honest-to-goodness second front.

Said the Red Star:

"The Anglo-American press has been saying recently that the threat of an European invasion is enough to nail down the Germans to the western front. But that is not so; that is not enough. It will not do unless military operations which divert at least several score German divisions from the Eastern front are started. A real honest-to-goodness second front is the only thing which can save the Soviet forces. That is because if European invasion operations are actually imminent the Germans will have to distribute about a hundred divisions in France, Belgium, Denmark, Holland and Norway, over the whole coast of 2,000 kilometers running from the northern German coast to the Bay of Biscay.

"The Germans did not transfer even one division from the Eastern front for the Sicilian operations and even at the present the German forces in Italy are limited. Thus unless a second front is really established in western Europe the Germans will not change their hitherto held policy."

Anti-Axis Plans Hit

Domei

MANILA, August 27.—Premier Josef Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek are infuriated because the decisions reached at the Quebec conference are based solely on the interests of America and Britain, declared the Spanish daily, the Lavanguardia, in its editorial comment on the insignificance of the military and political decisions reached by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

The said decisions which we made to "appease" Premier Stalin may be classified as follows: Firstly, landing operations on the Mediterranean coast of Europe, secondly, intensified air raids against Germany and the occupied countries, and thirdly, intensified indiscriminate bombing on Italian cities, including Rome.

The "appeasers" for Chiang are as follows: Firstly, the renewal of the Burma campaign after the rainy season, secondly, the reinforcement of the United States fleet with a part of the British fleet thus enabling the American navy to challenge the Japanese Navy in a decisive battle.

In the connection, the Lavanguardia bluntly asserted that "the brave, ambitious schedule, however, has no foundation in reality" adding that "we know that the weary followers of Chiang, as well as the disgruntled Soviets, are not only disgusted with the protracted war of attrition but are also aware that the Americans and British never fulfil their promises."

The Spanish journal concluded by saying that "every invasion attempt needs thorough preparation and immense technical equipment. If such preparations are not fully made the anti-Axis must adapt themselves to actual situations and renounce their hope of launching an immediate counter-offensive."

BOLIVIAN CABINET RESIGNS EN MASSE

Followed Attack Regarding Miners' Issue—Army Takes Over Power

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 28.—The whole Bolivian cabinet resigned on Friday night, reports reaching here from La Paz reveal. It is said that the move was effected as a result of the hard attitude the Lower House started to take in connection with the death of 19 and the injuring of 30 men in the suppression of the tin mine strike last December.

The attacks of the Lower House were directed chiefly at the Home Minister, with both the extreme right wing and the left wing denouncing his administrative policies. On August 24, a leader of the nationalist revolutionary movement spoke for two hours and a half, attacking President General Enrique Panaranda and calling the mine strike incident "murder." President Panaranda was called a weakling who, although he led the Bolivian Forces in the Chaco war did not have any actual power.

It was August 22 that the President reported to Congress that martial law was declared on December 4 last year at various points in the nation because of the strike at the tin mine area. According to his report the strike was carried out by those of the extreme left wing, with support coming from the Chilean communists. The strike had as its aim a social revolution and communistic ideas were being implanted in the minds of the laborers and peasants before this, the report also declared. The President also explained the government's moves in that strike.

Military Cabinet Formed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 28.—Bolivian Cabinet resigned en bloc last night, according to reports from La Paz.

The resignation took place immediately after the Opposition Party attacked and blamed the Government for the death of 19 striking tin miners. Meanwhile, another report says that a military cabinet has been formed.

Infantile Paralysis Rampant

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 29.—The infantile paralysis epidemic in Chicago still rages with numerous new cases developing daily. According to a bulletin released by the Chicago Board of Health on Saturday the number of new cases occurring during the three days of August 24, 25, and 26, were respectively 26, 34, and 21.

CHIANG PERTURBED BY JAPANESE RAIDS

Disgruntled Leaders Find Chennault's Talks Only Empty Promises

Domei

CANTON, August 27.—The severe air raid carried out by Japanese airmen on Chungking on August 22 for the first time in a fairly long time had the effect of demoralizing the Japan-resisting camp as any such attack had done before.

The Chungking leaders now recall how Lieutenant-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the United States air force in China, has been talking of attacking Japan from the air since he arrived back at his post from America. They also have the memory of the speech the American officer made on August 13 on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the Chungking air force, in which he announced that all arrangements for an air raid on Japan had been finished.

They are beginning to complain loudly about the American airmen in China who they hold are unable to do anything in the face of Japanese air attacks on Chungking, especially that of August 23.

A man in a responsible position in the Chungking regime has said many hard things about the American air force in China.

"The American airmen," he declared, "are having their own way in many things. They had high officers in the Chungking air force get out of Kunming on the ground that their presence was a hindrance to it. In this way, it has come to monopolize the airfields in Kunming. At Kweilin, two airfields have been placed at the disposal of the Americans. But they are not satisfied, and are pushing work on a field for their exclusive use. We have done much for them. But they have done little for us. They are indifferent to our requirements."

Meanwhile, Wang Shu-ming, Commander of the Fifth Chungking Air Corps in Kunming, was dismissed because his attitude toward the American air force in China was not considered proper. It is said that the disgraced officer is secretly agitating against the American airmen.

Poles on East Front

Domei

MOSCOW, August 28.—One division of Polish troops was sent to the eastern front for the first time, announced the Red Army High Command today.

This announcement made it clear that Polish troops were not sent to the front since the beginning of the German-Soviet war, although there had been circulated various rumors about Polish troops in the past.

2 BRITISH WARSHIPS HIT BY LUFTWAFFE IN ATLANTIC ATTACK

1 Destroyer Sunk, 1 Light Cruiser Damaged Off Cape Finisterre

PORT OF AUGUSTA BLASTED

Germans Claim Many Ships In Raid on U.S. Convoy Off Catania

Domei

BERLIN, August 28.—A British destroyer was sunk and a light cruiser was damaged severely by the Luftwaffe at noon on Friday in waters off Cape Finisterre, northwestern Spain, the German High Command announced today.

The details of the battle are:

Early on Friday morning a Condor scout unit of the Luftwaffe discovered a British fleet, consisting of one light cruiser and four destroyers, cruising in the Atlantic west of Cape Finisterre. German long-distance bombers took off immediately upon receipt of this report to attack the British fleet.

The enemy warships resisted the attackers with intense anti-aircraft fire and also with Liberator planes. The Germans, however, succeeded in routing the enemy planes.

Meanwhile, another unit of the Luftwaffe scored direct hits on the bow of a light cruiser, believed to be the Dido, 5,450 tons, and on the midpart of a destroyer. As the result of these hits, the destroyer blew up and sank.

Augusta Raided

Domei

BERLIN, August 28.—German bomber plane units attacked the port of Augusta, on the eastern coast of Sicily, today, and seriously damaged one 8,000-ton cargo ship. They also scored direct hits on two cargo ships, and set ablaze one landing ship, German air authorities announced today.

U.S. Convoy Blasted

Domei

BERLIN, August 27.—The Luftwaffe is relentlessly continuing its vigorous and dazzling operations in the Mediterranean and southern Europe, reported Karl Pragner, D.N.B. Air correspondent, today in disclosing the recent spectacular exploits of the Reich air arms.

First, it is reported that the Luftwaffe daringly attacked an American convoy escorted by fighter and reconnaissance planes off Catania and rendered a 4,000-ton transport unnavigable and sank numerous minor war vessels and landing barges.

It is further reported that German planes attacked enemy storehouses on land and also machine-gunned a train of enemy trucks speeding along a coastal highway and set several vehicles aflame.

In the aerial engagements in southern Italy, German airmen downed six enemy planes and Italian fliers accounted for three others. Furthermore, the anti-aircraft artilleries shot down four additional planes.

According to the German military authorities, the Reich warships in Temriuk harbor gave furious battle to 30 Soviet planes that attempted a raid there last Sunday, and after 15 minutes of heated encounter, shot down five Soviet planes, setting three others afire.

Meanwhile, the Italian naval forces also scored great successes for an Italian submarine operating in

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CUT IN MEAT SUPPLY SLATED FOR AUSSIES

Must Meet Demands of Troops and Britain

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 28.—The Australian Government announced today that in all districts, excepting South Australia, the meat supply will be reduced, according to Canberra reports.

Commerce Minister William Scully explained that the cut in the meat supply to the general public was necessitated because of the big demands made by the Australian troops and because meat had to be exported to Britain.

Already the supply of pork, ham, bacon and other meats has become very short, while the demand for mutton has suddenly increased.

ROOSEVELT RELIEVES WELLES OF HIS POST; HULL'S FACTION WINS

President Takes This Action to Get Support of Southern States

RIVALRY DEEP-ROOTED

Serious Repercussions in U.S. Political Circles Anticipated

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 28.—Upon his return to Washington from Quebec, President Roosevelt accepted the resignation of Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, according to Washington reports.

The resignation of Welles is expected to cause a serious ripple in political circles of the United States. On this question, Associated Press reported from Washington as follows:

"The conflict between the two leaders of the State Department, Sumner Welles and Cordell Hull, is due to the rivalry between the two to gain decisive power as regards the foreign policy of the United States and their personal animosity. Sumner Welles particularly hates bureaucrats and red tape, and wishes to deal directly with section chiefs, ignoring their respective Bureau heads. On the other hand, Cordell Hull does not like the way Sumner Welles runs the affairs of the State Department. Hull always find extremely unpleasant to see Welles going directly to the President on various diplomatic questions.

"As regards the present war, Hull is insisting upon the winning the war as the first objective, but Welles maintains that future policies have to be established. Even concerning the attitude toward the Soviets, the two cannot agree."

At any rate the retreat of Sumner Welles means the defeat of the Progressive Party in the State Department, and also victory of the Conservatives in the Southern States.

"President Roosevelt sold the United States to gain the votes of the Southern States," remarked the P. M. F. Stone, political commentator of the same journal, said that the President accepted the resignation of Undersecretary of State Welles, but he acted so in view of the coming Presidential election in 1944."

ARGENTINA DISCARDS NATURALIZATION ACT

Will Become Effective Again After War

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 28.—Foreigners in Argentina will not be allowed to become naturalized until the war ends, the Argentine Government announced today.

The Government also announced that those who have already become naturalized citizens but who commit the following acts will have their citizenship taken away:

1. Those having dual-citizenship and who misuse their privileges.
2. Those who are granted titles, medals etc. from foreign nations without the Argentine Government's permission.
3. Those who manifest an attitude that threatens the Argentine constitution and national structure.
4. Those who violate their pledge of allegiance to Argentina and damage the hour of the Government and nation.
5. Those who were naturalized under false pretenses.

BRIBERY CASE IN U.S.

Texas Manufacturers, Army Officials Arrested

Domei

LISBON, August 28.—Another bribery case has been divulged in the war industry of the United States, with the arrest of directors of a certain manufacturing company in Texas and Army Department officials, according to Washington reports to the Daily Telegraph. The directors and officials arranged to have inferior products accepted by the War Department Agents by offering a bribe of $50,000.

CAUSE OF RACE RIOT REVEALED BY KELLY

Racial Prejudice and Not Outside Enemy Claimed Responsible

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 26.—The recent color riots in Detroit started purely as a result of racial prejudice and not through enemy plans or instigation, Governor Kelly of Michigan reported on August 23.

The Michigan state government had set up a committee to investigate the causes of the riots, and the reports on the findings of the committee are, according to Kelly, as follows:

"It has been found that the riots started not through the plans and instigations of enemy organs as some supposed, but purely because of racial prejudice. The incident started when rumors ran wild that a Negro woman and her child had been murdered. Believing this rumor, groups of Negro youths started to assault Whites and to wreck houses.

"Those responsible for the riots are principally Negro leaders and the Negro press. They had been encouraging struggles against the Whites as a move to gain racial equality.

"The Negro papers, especially, had been pointing to the discriminatory treatment given to the Negroes, and had been stressing that in a so-called democratic country like America true democracy did not exist."

CONCENTRATING ON JAPAN

Knox Says Big U. S. Force Stationed In Pacific

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 28.—America is devoting most of its strength in operations against Japan, Frank Knox, American Secretary of the Navy, declared on Friday.

Speaking to the cadets at the Colgate Naval Academy in Wisconsin, Knox stated in substance, "In recent days an increasing number of people have been denouncing the government saying that America is neglecting the war against Japan. But the fact is that the greater part of the American fleet and air forces are on the Pacific front carrying on in the war against Japan. And they are constantly being reinforced."

BALDWIN DECLARES CHIANG IS TOO WEAK

Tells Americans Regime Is Not Strong Enough to Represent China

Domei

CANTON, August 29.—Hanson Baldwin, American military commentator, has returned to the charges against Chungking that brought him into notoriety.

Writing in the New York Times of August 28, the critic of Chungking told the American people that it would be a great mistake if they believed in the power of Chungking.

His warning to his own countrymen caused a tremendous furor in Chungking, and opinion is already gaining ground among the Chungking leaders that something must be done about the situation which finds American writers saying things utterly unfavorable to Chungking.

Mr. Baldwin held that the Chungking regime is too feeble to be justified in claiming that it is an organization representing China.

He noted that there has of late been a noticeable decline in the prestige of Chungking.

He arrived at the conclusion that it would be a very hard thing for America to use Chungking in attacking Japan.

It is manifest that Mr. Baldwin has his finger on the sore spot of Chungking.

The Chungking authorities have nothing convincing to say to Mr. Baldwin, and are simply harping on the lack of knowledge of the actualities displayed by the American commentator.

SU NAMED ECONOMIC CHIEF

Replaces Wang, Who Resigned From Shanghai Municipality

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 27.—Su Tien-shen has been appointed the Director of the Economic Bureau of the Shanghai Municipality, replacing Wang Chih-kang who resigned recently.

Fifty-year-old Su Tien-shen hails from Kwangtung Province and has studied both French and Japanese. He was the commander of the 11th Brigade of the Kwangtung Army and also a member of the standing committee of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission.

BRITAIN TO MUSTER MEN BORN IN 1925

New Order of Preference For Recruits Set

Domei

LISBON, August 28.—The British Labor Ministry announced today that youths born between October 1 and December 31, 1925 have to register on September 8, also, it was revealed that the order of preference in designating recruits has been changed, according to London reports.

The new order of preference regarding recruits follows;

First; Navy and marines

Second; Air force and naval air corps (only airplane crews)

Third; Mining industry

Fourth; Army

This new order of preference shows that the greatest importance has been given to the navy and air forces. Moreover, as the mining industry has been given priority over the army service it shows the seriousness of the coal shortage in Britain.

I.C. CHINESE PUSH CULTURE MOVEMENT

Stress Laid on 3 Fields of Education, Recreation and Publication

Domei

HANOI, August 28.—The movement for the establishment of a new cultural order among the Chinese residents in French Indo-China has made rapid progress since the participation of the National Government of China into the War of Greater East Asia.

Only four months since the start of the movement, two local Chinese magazines, the Nanfeng and the Yuchan together with three local Chinese dailies, the Hsin Tung-yapao, Chungkuo Jihpao and the Chunghua Jihpao, have gained numerous subscribers among the Chinese not only in French Indo-China but also in Thailand as far distant as Yunnan.

Moreover, instructors in Chinese schools in French Indo-China have organized an Education Development Association, a Far Southern Motion Picture Society and a Chinese Printers' Society.

Smooth System Set Up

Thus the Chinese residents have established a system whereby they can execute their work smoothly in three fields of education, motion picture recreation, and publication.

Also notable are the three peoples' movements, namely, the Youths' Movement, the Teachers' Improvement movement, and the Language Movement recently started with the ultimate aim of accelerating the general cultural movement among the Chinese in French Indo-China.

The Youths' Movement, is being conducted in parallel with the East Asia Youths' League, which was instituted in March last year with the youths' organizations of Japan, Manchoukuo and China as its core, and which aims at the extension of the East Asia Youths' Movement as far as French Indo-China.

As a first step, the movement aims at strengthening the general youths' corps similar to the youths corps in China.

The Chinese Youths' Association was established in Cholon in July and at present the reorganization of the already existing organs of the Chinese Schools Campaign for gaining association members is swiftly being carried out.

Regarding the activities of the printers, the fact may be noted that the Printers' Society started a general reformation of textbooks for local Chinese schools toward the end of June last year.

Plans New Textbooks

As the result of several conference with the Education Development Association, the Society is now planning to compile new textbooks in conformity with the new Asiatic spirit and distribute them to schools in the near future.

Meanwhile, the movement for the usage of the Peking Mandarin dialect of the Chinese language is in full swing among the Chinese residents through their schools and other organizations. The movement aims at concentrating the total power of the Chinese residing in Annam for the establishment of Greater East Asia.

The new cultural movement among the Chinese residents is also developing especially among the younger generation. The difference between the Annamese Youth Movement and the Chinese Youth Movement is that the former aims at the consolidation of French Indo-China while the latter is for a thorough permeation of the ideal of Greater East Asia construction.

U.S. Transport Plane Cracks Up in Jungle On Indo-Burma Border

Domei

CANTON, August 28.—Large American transport planes which are used in carrying supplies from India to China are having frequent accidents in crossing over the Himalayas. A few days ago, a large transport plane destined for Chungking made a forced landing in the dense forest on the Indian-Burma frontier, because of engine trouble. Upon receiving the report of the accident by radio, United States Air Forces in India dispatched searching planes, and after extensive searches, located yesterday the place where the plane landed. But as it is impossible to land a plane at the spot, food and medicines were dropped by parachutes to the crews of the disabled plane. The crew totals 21, and among them there seem to be some who were injured in the accident. It is reported that the United States Air Forces in India are now trying to rescue the crew.

The Past Week in Review

Imperial Army, Navy Units Withdraw From Kiska

The withdrawal of the entire Japanese Garrison from Kiska Island of the Aleutian group, which had been effected in the latter part of July without any enemy obstruction, was announced by the Imperial Headquarters on August 22. The deployed units are already engaged in new duties.

Meanwhile, the fruitless bombing by anti-Axis forces as well as bombardment by war vessels on Kiska after the Japanese Garrison's transfer late in July was revealed in a recent American Navy Department's communique. Also, an American-Canadian joint communique from Quebec reportedly stated that the American forces were totally unaware of the Japanese Garrison's withdrawal when they commenced landing on Kiska on August 15.

Our Forces Crush Counter-Attacks in S. Pacific

The Imperial Forces are inflicting heavy damage on the enemy who are persistently and desperately attempting to reinforce its forces which have landed on New Georgia and Vella Lavella Islands in the Solomons group.

Crushing the enemy at every corner, the Japanese Army and Navy Garrison Forces, although numerically inferior have caused casualties of not less than 10,000 to the hostile forces of New Georgia Island.

Meanwhile, in close cooperation with the land forces, a fighter unit of the Imperial Navy Air Force launched a well-timed and daring attack on the enemy positions near Munda on August 24 and sank three of their landing barges, set fire to three places and shot down nine of the enemy fighters.

Nippon Air Units Blast Chungking, Wanhsien

Imperial Air Units in the China area attacked Chungking and Wanhsien, about 200 kilometers downstream on the Yangtze from Chungking, on August 23 and pounded the enemy military establishments with telling effect. Fires were started in Chungking's factory zone and eight fighter planes of the enemy were shot down during the attack, which was the first on Chungking since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

In the assault on Wanhsien, our planes set fire to the enemy's wharf and military establishments besides damaging one large-sized vessel and sinking several small-sized vessels.

Following up their successful raids on August 23, crack units of the Japanese Air Forces again attacked Wanhsien and Santuping on August 24 and inflicted considerable damage. Also, 10 enemy planes out of the 20 that attempted to raid the Wuhan district were shot down by our Air Forces.

Continuing their attacks, the Japanese air arm sank one vessel and damaged two others on the Yangtze River near Santuping. Moreover 10 enemy planes out of the 20 that attempted to raid the Wuhan district were also shot down.

Thai Military, Navy Officers Arrive Here

In order to observe at first hand the Japanese Army and Navy and the war industry behind them and to tighten the close military relations already existing between Japan and Thailand, a Thai Military Mission headed by Lieutenant-General Pichit Krieng Sakpichit, Vice-Minister of Defense and Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Thai Army, and composed of 12 other members, arrived in Tokyo on August 24.

The Thai visitors were welcomed by Japanese military and naval officers, Government officials and people connected with Thai affairs.

Meanwhile, it has been reported the Field-Marshal Premier Phibun Songkhram of Thailand is expected to visit Japan shortly on a goodwill mission by way of returning the courtesy of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's visit to Thailand and also to thank the Japanese nation for the part it played in the incorporation of the two States and four Malai provinces into Thai territory.

Close Joint Operation Seen In Reich Cruiser's Arrival

The safe arrival of the German auxiliary cruiser Thor in Japan is a good instance of the fact that the anti-Axis camp has not been able to secure complete sea power in any ocean of the world, it was declared in a statement issued early last week by the Navy Ministry authorities.

Japan and Germany have been carrying out joint operations adroitly, surmounting various geographical disadvantages and have been maintaining close liaison since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. For instance, a Japanese submarine called at a certain German base on September 25 last year and cooperated with Germany in Atlantic operations. Another instance was the arrival of a German auxiliary cruiser in Yokohama after sailing over a distance of many thousand miles. On its way to Japan the German cruiser sank or captured eight anti-Axis merchantmen with an aggregate of about 100,000 tons.

The Japanese Navy is now concentrating on the destruction of the enemy main fleet in the Pacific area while the German navy is focussing its attention on the annihilation of enemy fleets in the Atlantic. In both of these operations, tremendous results have been and are being realized. Their close cooperation is not only manifested spiritually but in naval affairs over a vast expanse of water.

2nd Internee Exchange Agreed by Japan, U.S.

The Foreign Office, on August 26, issued a statement regarding the second exchange of interned nationals between Japan and the United States. Negotiations having been successfully concluded, Japanese diplomats in Chile and a portion of the Japanese nationals detained in the American countries will be exchanged with officials of the United States and Chile and a portion of American nationals now being detained in various parts of East Asia.

The exchange will take place at Port Mormugao, Goa, Portuguese territory in India, through the good offices of the Government of Portugal.

The Japanese exchange ship, the Teia Maru, will sail from Japan for Mormugao about the middle of September, while the American exchange vessel, Swedish M.S. Gripsholm, will sail from an American port for her destination about the beginning of September. The exchange is expected to take place at Mormugao about the middle of October.

With regard to the second exchange of Japanese and British subjects, the Japanese Government is carrying on negotiations with the British Government through protecting powers.

U.S. State Dept. Hit by Discord

The conflict within the United States State Department has been revealed to the world with the recent disagreement aired by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles. President Roosevelt is expected to act on the application for discharge reportedly presented by Welles and to offer to him the post of flying Ambassador. According to New York correspondents of Swedish papers, there have been two groups within the State Department—one led by Hull and the other lead by Welles—which are competing with each other for a dominant position.

The friction between the two heads of the State Department is so sharp that in case Welles remains, Hull will hand in his resignation. It is opined that Roosevelt is now in a difficult position for, on the one hand, Hull is very much appreciated by the conservative Democrats from the South who are against the New Deal, while on the other hand, Welles' resignation may result in uneasiness in South America where he is considered as the creator of the "good neighbor" policy. Thus, political observers, intimate that both Hull and Welles may resign as a consequence.

Second Literary Conference Opens

The second Greater East Asia Literary Convention convened at the Imperial Theater on August 25. On the opening day, President Eiji Amau of the Board of Information pointed out the vital role of literature in the construction of Greater East Asia. Reviewing the long history of British-American exploitation and oppression in East Asia, he declared that these aggressors had now been driven out and that a new era is now in the making. "The construction of Greater East Asia and the creation of a Greater East Asian literature are inseparably bound to each other," he explained, expressing confidence that the delegates present would exert their best efforts in the achievement of a literature "which all peoples of Greater East Asia may justly and proudly claim as their own."

The second-day session convened at the Greater East Asia Hall. In the forenoon, with Kan Kikuchi in the chair, the representatives were given the opportunity of expressing their opinions in short five-minute speeches. Among the speakers were Yone Noguchi, well-known poet, Chairman Mehtani of the Yokohama Branch of the Indian Independence League, Miss Hu Kung-lu Chinese poetess, and Miss Nobuko Yoshiya, Japanese woman novelist.

Greater Help to Be Given Nanking After Aoki's Return

Japan's economic support of New China is expected to be strengthened after the return home of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki from his present visit to China. It is also anticipated that the readjustment of Japanese Government organs on the spot will likely be introduced.

During his stay in Nanking, Mr. Aoki twice interviewed President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China and consulted closely with him on various important affairs. One of the greatest "harvests" of his present visit to China will be the fact that Minister Aoki has personally come in contact with the actual situation existing in China following the enforcement of Japan's new China policy. This has solidified his conviction in propelling the new policy more quickly and effectively than ever before. He also has obtained a clearer understanding of the future path New China is to follow and of concrete measures to be adopted in regard to Sino-Japanese cooperation.

Quebec Conference Ends as Failure

The sixth Anglo-American Conference which opened at Quebec on August 11 through the good offices of the Canadian Government came to and end on August 24.

Out of the welter of propaganda surrounding the conference, one fact stands out—the failure of Churchill and Roosevelt to solve the grave problems confronting the Anglo-American nations. The announcement issued after the close of the parley is clearly indicative of the fact that the British Prime Minister still worried over the matter of what to do to satisfy the clamorous demands of both the Soviet Union and Chungking. This fact is obvious from the statement that "further conferences will be needed, probably at shorter intervals" as well as from the additional statement that another conference will be held before the end of this year between the United States and Britain and, in addition, a tripartite meeting which it may be "possible" to arrange with the Soviet Union.

That the Anglo-American Powers have as yet not even found a satisfactory solution to the matter of unity of action is evident from the statement found in the announcement that "It is indispensable that entire unity in aims and method should be maintained at the summit of war . . ." by the fleets, armies and air forces of America and Britain. This is a tacit admission of the friction and clashes prevailing between the American and British strategists.

Stalin Recalls Envoy Litvinov

The Supreme Council of the Soviet Union early last week announced the recall of Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinov from Washington and the appointment of Counselor Andrei Gromyko at Washington as his successor. The recall of Soviet Ambassador Litvinov has caused serious repercussions among United States Government leaders, particularly as it was made when the important Quebec parley was being held. Many persons observe that the recall of the Soviet envoy following the return of Ambassador Maisky to London may be regarded as an indication of a fundamental change in the Soviet policy toward the United States and Britain.

There are various reasons purporting to explain the recall of Ambassador Litvinov. One is that Premier Josef Stalin has caused Ambassador Litvinov to resign out of his dissatisfaction with the contents of the resolutions adopted at the Quebec conference. In this connection, it is pointed out that the Soviet demand for immediate formation of a second front in West Europe was practically ignored at the recent parley and instead the Anglo-American leaders are now planning a substitute scheme which is most convenient for themselves.

BRITISH PLANNING 'ISLE FEDERATION'

Seen Scheming to Set Up Puppet Body of Mediterranean Islands

Domei

ROME, August 27.—A secret British organ is planning to set up a puppet "Mediterranean Island Federation" which would include Sicily, Malta, Pantelleria and Lampedusa, the Stefani news agency disclosed today.

In baring the British move Stefani said.

"According to reports reaching here from Cairo a secret British organ is planning the establishment of a Mediterranean island federation which would include Sicily, Malta, Pantelleria and Lampedusa. It is said that it is planned to include Sardinia, Corfu and the Ionian islands later.

"As the basis for such a plan, the British organ claims that in speech and habits the inhabitants of these islands have definite Arab-Norman characteristics and that they are different racially from the people of the Italian mainland.

"The fact that this plan includes the Ionian islands has aroused much reaction in Greece. The Greeks are indignant, saying that, if such a plan is realized, Greek sovereignty and territory will be violated."

NANKING OFFICER HONORED

Posthumous Citation Granted Colonel Ma Wen-Yuan

Domei

TSINAN, August 27.—It was revealed that Colonel Ma Wen-yuan, who was killed in action on the Shantung Front, was granted a posthumous citation for distinguished services, and a monetary gift was given to his family by an undisclosed Japanese Unit Commander.

Colonel Ma, who had been the Commander of the Ninth Corps belonging to the Third Brigade of the National Government's Army, was killed during a recent battle during which units of the Nanking Army, in concert with the Japanese Forces in the Shantung area, had dealt an annihilating blow to Communist troops of the 115th Division.

Free Ration Given

Domei

SHONAN, August 28.—Free ration of rice, sugar, and salt to all leading mosques for the coming fasting month has been given by the Japanese authorities, it was revealed by Kohathi Haji Ali Mohamed.

He said: "Formerly such foodstuffs had to be purchased out of mosque funds or from collection raised among muslins."

Entire People of Bulgaria Mourn Demise of Beloved King Boris III

Domei

BERLIN, August 28.—At the sad news of the demise of their King, the people of Bulgaria were overwhelmed with grief. All the Bulgarian people, numbering 6,500,000, whether they are farmers and city dwellers, are choked with tears at the thought of the august attainments of the late King Boris III. They have the memory of how His Majesty King Boris III with his far-sighted policies restored the prestige of Bulgaria.

The late King Boris III was born in 1894. The same year, upon the abdication of his father, he succeeded to the Throne. Upon his attainment of majority he began to attend to State affairs. This was at a time when Bulgaria was in great difficulties, with all its political and economic hopes snatched a consequence of the first World War. Macedonia Thrace, and the Southern Dobrudja, all vital to Bulgaria, had been taken from it.

Later, in 1940 Bulgaria regained Southern Dobrudja. This was ceded to it by Rumania.

It was the late King Boris III who saved Bulgaria from the Communists whose agitation had threatened the existence of the country.

The fortunes of Bulgaria improved steadily after the late King Boris III began direct rule. It was slowly recovering what was lost as a result of the first World War.

It concluded a non-aggression pact with Turkey in February, 1941. In March the same year it adhered to the Tripartite Alliance among Japan, Germany, and Italy.

Visit to Auckland By Mrs. Roosevelt Ires Scribes in U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 28.—The sudden visit of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to Auckland, New Zealand, has not only surprised the officials and people of New Zealand, but has also caused newspapers in the United States to deplore her action, according to New York reports. "Just when the British Prime Minister is visiting America with his wife and children, Mrs. Roosevelt went to New Zealand, neglecting her duty to welcome and entertain Prime Minister Churchill and his family," commented American newspapers.

Hoare in London to Report

Domei

LISBON, August 28.—Ambassador Samuel Hoare to Madrid who returned to London today after conferring with General Franco of Spain, announced that in his conference with General Franco he protested against Spain's discrimination against anti-Axis nations. He also explained that the discrimination is seen not only in Spain but also in Spanish Morocco, Tangier and other territories.

Maisky at Cairo

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 28.—Soviet Foreign Vice-Commissar Ivan Maisky conferred with Egyptian Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha at Cairo several days ago, on his way to England, according to Cairo reports.

It was the first official negotiation between the Soviet Union and Egypt.

Industrial Association Formed

Domei

CANTON, August 28.—The Sino-Japanese Industrial Association of Canton was formally founded yesterday.

LITVINOV'S RECALL BLAMED ON AMERICA

Britain, Soviets Also Rapped by N.Y. Journal for Lack of Understanding

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 28.—America and Britain have come to hold great misgivings as the result of Stalin's recall of Soviet Ambassador to the United States, Maxim Litvinov, the New York Herald Tribune declared on August 24. The blame for the latest disturbance lies with both America, Britain, and the Soviet Union, the paper further asserted.

"When Litvinov's recall was reported," declared the paper "numerous conjectures were made as to the Soviet Government's intention behind the move and at the same time voices were raised in denunciation that the American Government's foreign policy was namby-pamby and lacked a definite conviction.

"This latest move has resulted because of the inadequate interflow of opinions between Anglo-American and the Soviet Union and the blame lies with both parties. On the other hand, if the American Government had established its foreign policy firmly and had declared to the world its intentions, no such unrest would have occurred with such a matter as the simple recall of the Soviet Ambassador."

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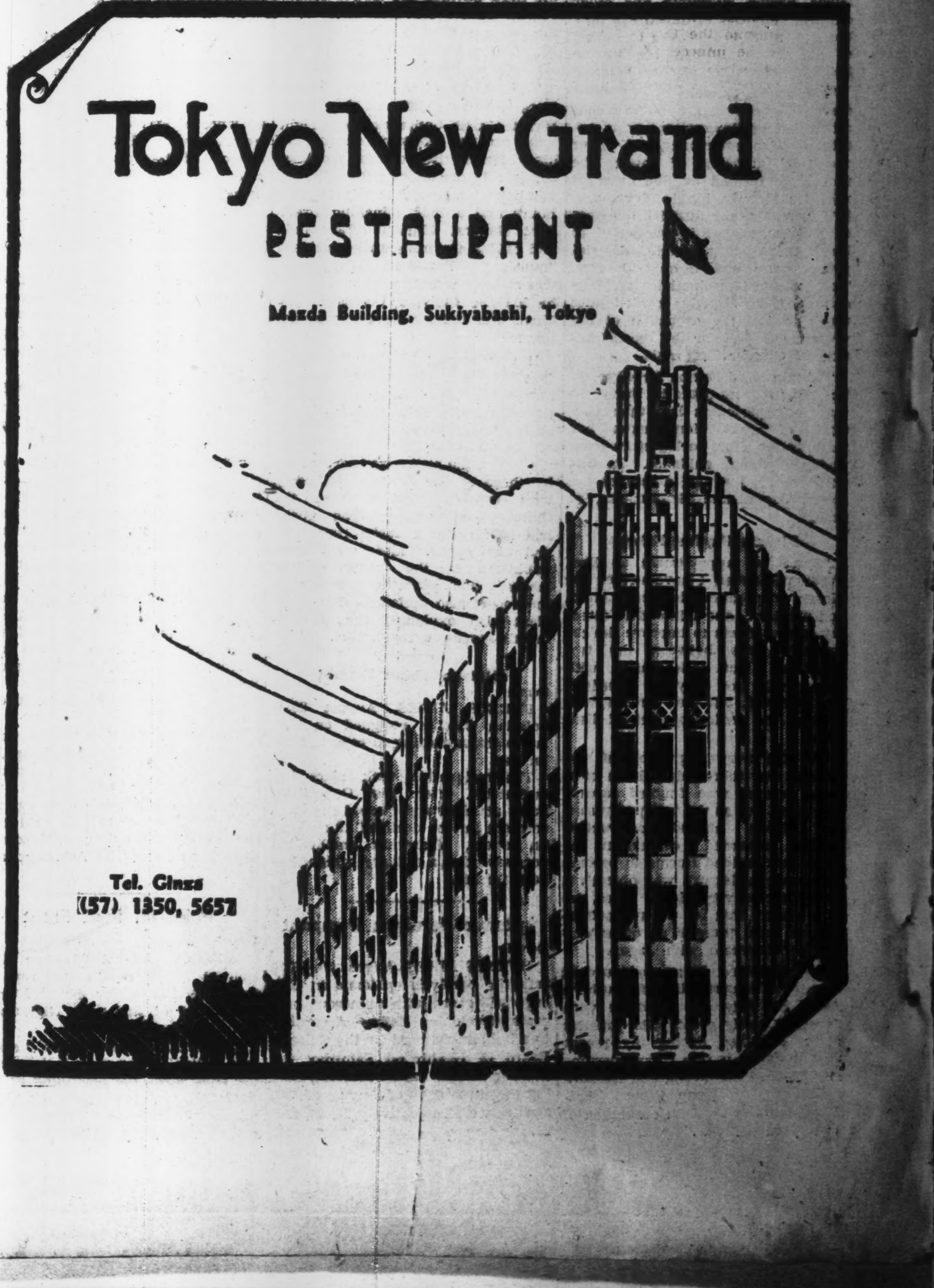

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TREATY OF NANKING OF 1842 CONDEMNED

Chinese Recoil From Thought of Having Signed Most Humiliating Pact

Domei

CANTON, August 29.—It was 101 years ago today that the Treaty of Nanking, the most humiliating treaty forced on China, was concluded.

The anniversary of the shameful treaty was a reminder to the Chinese of what they had suffered at the hands of America and Britain since the conclusion of the treaty and was the occasion for them who are already fighting at the side of the Japanese to renew their resolution not to stop fighting until America and Britain are crushed and beaten.

Specially high resentment was freshly felt by the residents of Canton today over the Nanking Treaty that opened the way to the aggression of the China continent by America and Britain because it was in Canton that many things connected with the Opium War happened.

All the newspapers of Canton this morning published editorials dealing with what America and Britain did to China by taking advantage of the Nanking Treaty, the most abject piece of document.

The Kwangtung provincial government sent out agents telling the residents of Canton of what humiliation China has suffered from America and Britain.

The Canton University and other schools in Canton sponsored lecture meetings at which the speakers condemned America and Britain in the strongest terms.

Our Struggles

(Continued from Page 4)

in and sympathy for India.

Going through the speeches of the Mahatma at the Round Table Conference, one is pained at every step. That from the very beginning he had to speak at length on the status of the Congress as contrasted with other parties and had to repeat his remarks over and over again only shows that a conspiracy had been hatched in advance to ignore the Congress completely. At the Conference the Mahatma remarked that in the reports submitted by the different committees, the views of the so-called majority were given prominence while his dissentient note was condemned to insignificance, as if it reflected the opinion of just one individual.

Should Have Toured U.S.

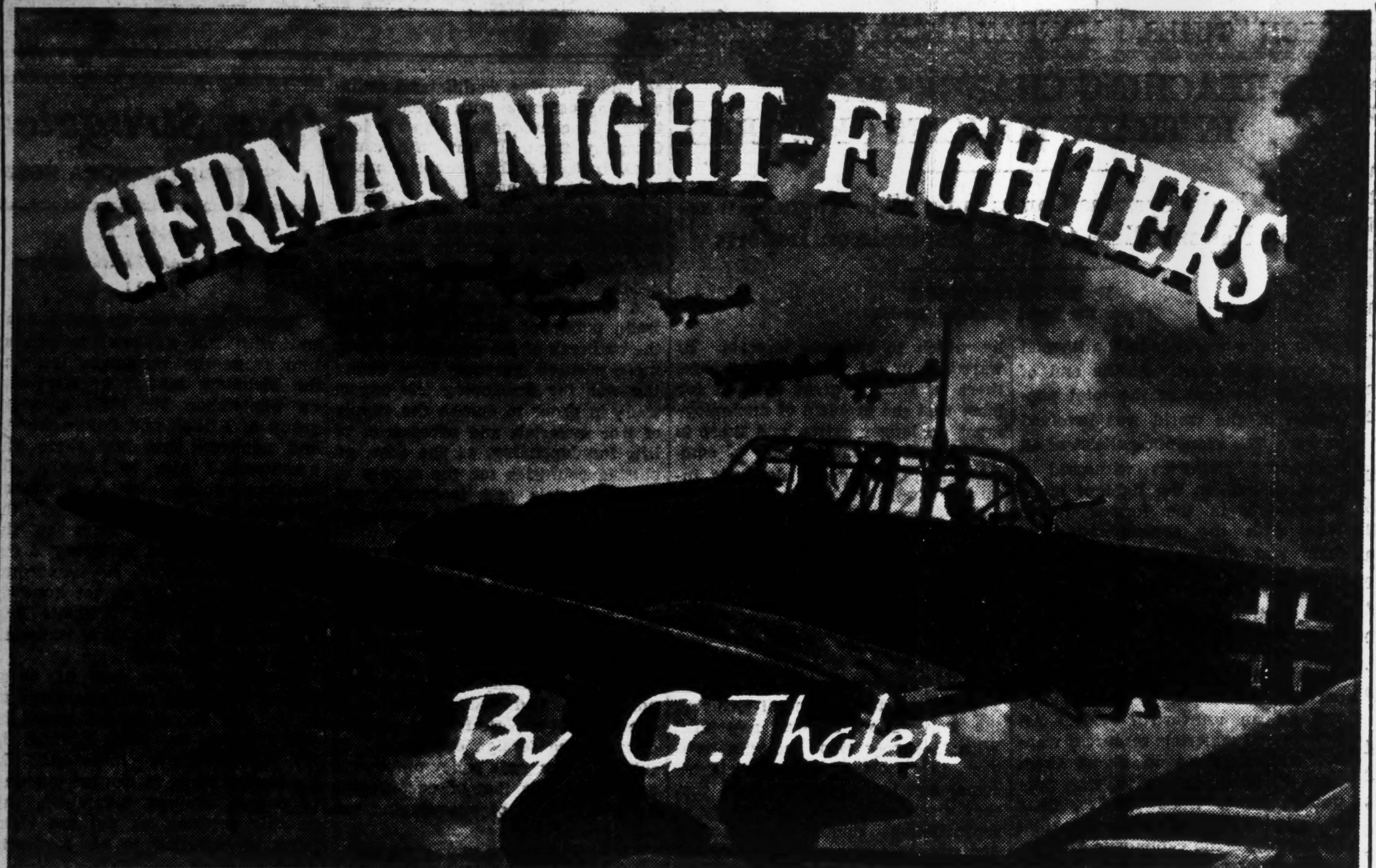
Some weeks after his arrival in London, the Mahatma did realize the hopelessness of the situation. If he had any political diplomacy, he should have sought a convenient opportunity of getting out of the Conference as soon as possible and then should have made an extensive tour in America and on the Continent to expose the unreality of the Conference and to popularise the Indian cause. By sticking to the Conference till the end, he unnecessarily lent prestige to a body that should have been exposed before the bar of world opinion.

The Mahatma after leaving England spent a few days in Paris. There he had a group of friends and admirers, who were however more interested in his non-violence as a message to the world, than in his struggle for India's freedom. His brief stay in Paris was well utilized, but unfortunately no attempt was made to get into touch with politicians or with the people who really count in the modern political world. Nor was any attempt made by him to raise the Indian issue as an international political issue.

From Paris he went to Geneva. There also he had a group of friends many of whom were interested more in his philosophy than in his politics. Though he visited Geneva, no serious attempt was made to bring him into touch with the people who count in the organization of the League of Nations. He paid a visit to the International Labor Office and that was about all. However, the most useful part of his time in Switzerland was spent in the company of that great man and thinker, that great friend of India and India's culture, M. Romain Rolland. India today has not a warmer friend outside her shores than this great soul, and therefore the Mahatma rendered a great public service to India by spending some of his time in the company of the French savant.

From Switzerland the Mahatma travelled to Italy. He was given a warm reception by the Government and the people of Italy, and was received in audience by the head of the Government, Signor Mussolini. That meeting was certainly an historic one. Il Duce conveyed his best wishes for the success of the Mahatma's efforts.

Reviewing the Mahatma's visit to Europe as a whole, one must say that it is to be regretted that he spent so much of his time in England and so little on the Continent. Even on the Continent he did not devote sufficient time or attention to politicians, industrial magnates and other people who really count in present-day politics. There were many countries on the Continent eagerly expecting a visit from him and there he would have received a most cordial reception. If he had desired, he could without difficulty, have come in touch with the most important individuals and organizations in Europe—to the great benefit of India. But maybe, that did not interest him so much. Outside India he had another role to play besides that of a politician and it is not always easy to play two roles in one person.



GERMAN NIGHT-FIGHTERS

By G. Thaler

(German nightfighters have eyes of a cat. They can spot the enemy in the darkness and bring him down. The daring experiences of these midnight-fighters are thrillingly described in the article below which appeared in a recent issue of The XXth Century. Editor's note.)

"It's as black as ink!" growls the commander as we gingerly feel our way from his car to the observation post. Indeed, the night is uncannily dark. The keyhole of the door to the observation post is the only star in this darkness, and we need time to become accustomed to the light in the room which we enter. The commander glances round with a smile. His Knight's Cross catches the light for an instant. He has brought down 30 enemy planes. . . .

His staff captains make their reports, after which he allots the "waves," five for today. The names the pilots on the wall, the spaces for taking-off and landing times remaining free. That is all for the moment. One of the chief requirements of nightfighting is the virtue of being able to wait. To wait for hours, for nights. . .for many nights. Nightfighting is one of the weapons whose time of employment is determined by the enemy. No huntsman lying in wait for game ever knew such a period of waiting, yet here, too, they are waiting for game.

Every Body Tense

The bombproof control room is filed with a tenseness which can be felt almost physically. Men are standing at endless rows of telephones, tuning in here and plugging in there, speaking an apparently senseless series of words into the receivers: ". . .Fish. . .Rose . . .Scorpion. . .Dervish. . .Octopus . . ." Wireless operators are sitting in front of their apparatuses in glass cases—ear to ear with unknown comrades suspended somewhere hundreds of miles away in the night air. From a hundred separate messages, sent by searchlight batteries, observation posts, meteorological posts, and night fighters in the air, the air situation in the group's sector is calculated and investigated every minute from early evening until early morning.

Air force men are seated at huge tables, silently at work with millimeter scales and slide rules. They enter strange signs on large maps, for the most part tiny circles which are from time to time joined together by lines. In this way, the direction of flight and the position of approaching enemy bombers can be seen at a glance, while gigantic wall charts show the weather conditions and the entire situation of the chase for the night. Fresh messages are received from the fighters flying in the air, and new orders are transmitted to the airmen. Thus the heart and brain of a nightfighter group work together, while out on the field the flying personnel is waiting for the order to take off.

Suddenly three, four, eight lines begin to converge on one of the maps and move in a definite direction representing the course of attacking planes. The whole place now becomes alive.

"Attention. First wave, take off!"

"All clear. . ." buzz the headphones in the nightfighter plane "Puma." The lights on the runway begin to hop and, as the machine hurtles forward, they grow into a ribbon of light. Then the plane plunges into the night, which envelops it like bottomless black eternity. The wireless set is in unbroken communication with the control room already far away, where the net is woven in which the enemy will be caught. The spectral fingers of the two instruments grope through the vast expanse, stretching out towards the fore for whose heartbeat the wireless operator listens intently. . .

The earphones buzz again. "Caesar," the nightfighter, in the neighboring sector, has been unable to catch the enemy. But he has forced the latter over into the "Puma's" hunting grounds. Now the "Puma" has caught sight of his prey. The altitude? 20,000 feet. The deep shadow of an enemy plane is swimming down below as though in a dark crystal bowl, gliding ghostlike over banks of clouds, passing through a pale cumulus cloud and finally plunging into a black chasm. Stick to him! The fighter pursues the heavy bomber like a shark following a huge whale. Closer—one thousand feet, now six hundred feet. The bluish exhaust flames of the bomber look like a will-o'-the-wisp in the distance. The game can begin.

Start Firing

A sudden staggering jolt shakes our machine: we are firing. Whole bundles of gleaming harpoons rend the body of the gigantic fish. It bleeds tongues of flame, the air round it is full of fire. The bomber is lost—but its rear gunner is still shooting out of the cockpit behind the rudder. A burning parachute detaches itself obliquely from the conflagration, opens, sinks down into nothingness—and then the bomber plunges down like a barn on fire. The wings drop off and hurtle into the darkness. . .

It's all over.

* * *

So that is what the long wait means. But it is not always possible to bring the plane down so quickly. The enemy is cunning, has a cool head, and is daring. Even when severely wounded, he still fights to the last. And then there is the night, uncertain, with its tricks and pitfalls to which the fighting man can oppose, apart from his instruments, only the imperturbability of his nerves and his firm belief in his luck.

Captain Streib, an experienced nightfighter, once had a British plane covered by the gleaming cross of his sights—scarcely sixty feet away. An ideal position. He opened fire from all his guns, and the volleys hacked into the body of the British plane. Suddenly a terrific explosion almost tore the joystick out his hand; his machine began to dive, and it was only with great difficulty that he was able to flatten out again. He was lucky and managed to fly his badly damaged plane back to the base. The British plane had exploded in the air, and the pieces had torn through the battered cockpit, the engine cowling, the wings and rudder of the German fighter.

Gildner Gets His Man

Sergeant Major Gildner, one of the most successful German nightfighters had "outcurved" a British "Hampden" according to all the rules of the art of flying a fighter. The enemy then tried to save himself by flying low. Gildner stuck to him. Even in daylight, "hedge hopping" is a great art. The Britisher skimmed over the countryside through the night, sped over hedges, houses, fences, high-tension pylons—and actually reached the open sea. He flew like the devil incarnate. And his rear gunner was firing for all he was worth. But Gildner did not let go of him. He forced the British lower and lower down—until suddenly an explosion and a column of water and fire leapt at the German who, at the very last moment and with lightning speed, was able to jerk his plane upwards. He was lucky, for water can be harder than granite.

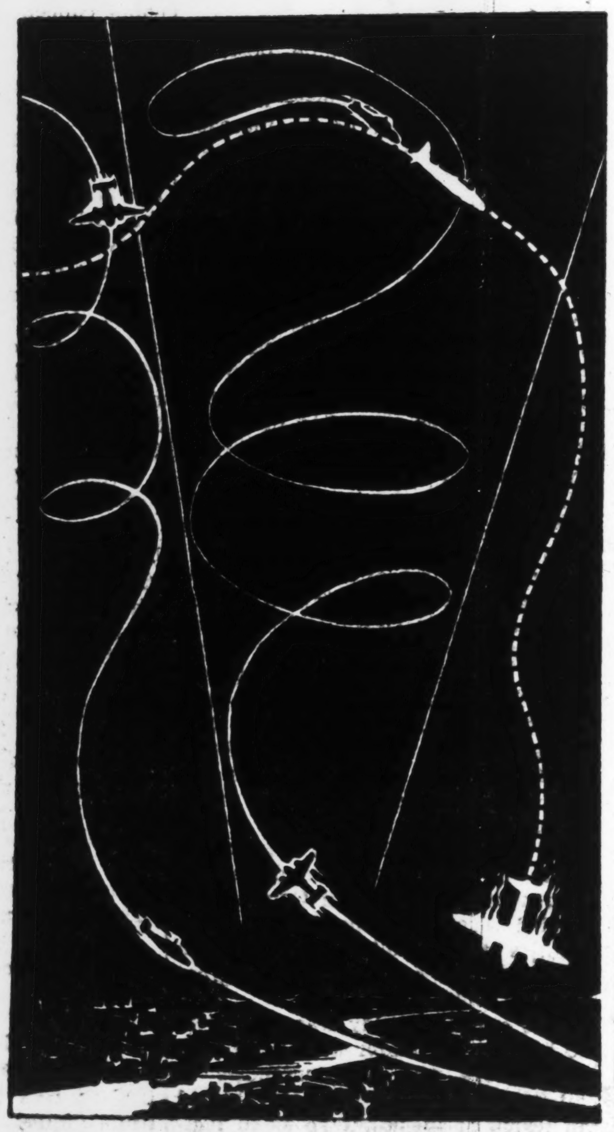
The same sergeant major was once so close on the heels of a "Wellington" that he could almost have touched it. He fired, and the full tanks of the British plane exploded, covering the machine of the German fighter pilot with burning petrol. Wrapped in flames the sergeant major climbed as fast as possible and was just going to bale out when he saw that the wind caused by his speed had put out the flames as though by a miracle. And it was Gildner again who one night brought down three British planes in one hour. . .

* * *

Night flying is the youngest of all weapons in this war; but the nightfighters have already had countless adventures and have an inexhaustible supply of stories. They tell them simply and objectively, like a workman explaining how to use a hammer or a chisel. They do not need to exaggerate: this fantastic chase in an expanse of innumerable thousands of cubic miles and, moreover, complete darkness, needs no embellishments.

* * *

Once again we are seated in the low, comfortable chairs in the control room waiting. Waiting is part of our duty. And the old captain who looks after all the fast machines brings out his faded photograph album and chats about fighters and fighting during the Great War. His shows his planes—Richtofen. . Udet. . .Goering. . .it is as though they were here in this room with us. And we youngsters just stand and listen. Then the old captain closes the album, bangs his fist on the book of his youth, and mumbles something about "being young again" and "those old wire crates we used to have." A nostalgic smile lights up the veteran's face as he gets up to go out into the darkness and see to his nightfighters.



On the left, the night-fighter "Caesar" has missed the enemy bomber and returns to its base. In avoiding the "Caesar," the enemy (shown white) has entered the nightfighter "Puma's" sector of operations (shown by straight white lines). The "Puma" succeeds in getting behind the enemy plane and bringing it down. (Reproduced from the XXth Century).

2 British Warships Hit By Luftwaffe In Atlantic Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

the Sicilian waters heavily damaged two British speedboats, while a corvette successfully downed two anti-Axis planes.

British Losses Revealed

Domei

LISBON, August 27.—Although it is now universally known that the anti-Axis naval forces and merchant marines suffered immense losses in the Sicilian campaign, the anti-Axis quarters again made absurdly minimized casualties in reporting the loss of British vessels in the Sicilian operations.

Reuter correspondent, Stuart Sale, reported the belittled announcement made by the Anti-Axis Headquarters for North Africa today in a dispatch from Algiers in gist as follows:

"The anti-Axis authorities here announced today that Dutch, Greek, Canadian, Indian, Polish and British vessels including battleships, cruisers, monitors, submarines, speedboats, and gunboats participated in the Sicilian campaign. During the operations, the British navy lost two submarines, three speedboats and one gunboat.

"From the beginning of the campaign until August 17, the losses of British merchantmen engaged in the transportation of troops and war supplies fell short of 85,000 tons."

Tobacco Ration Cut

Domei

LISBON, August 28.—The Australian Government announced today that the ration of cigarette and pipe tobacco will be cut down by 30 per cent beginning September 1, according to Canberra reports. It was explained that the reduction was made because of the shortage of labor and shipping bottoms.

JAPANESE FIGHTING FOR ASIATIC CAUSE

Soho Tokutomi Raps Anglo-American Policy of Greed And Rapacity

In the present war with America and Britain, Japan is fighting for the most righteous cause. Our purpose is to build East Asia for the East Asiatic peoples, while America and Britain intend to keep on exploiting East Asia to further their selfish ends. Japan is fighting for the lofty cause of eliminating the enemies of East Asia and of the world, declares Soho Tokutomi in his book "Koa no Taigi."

It is obvious that America is the root cause of the world disturbance. It is America who is spreading hostilities in Europe by giving every aid to Britain. It is America also who, bent on obstructing Japan's work of constructing East Asia, is aiding the Chungking regime in every conceivable way to enable it to continue its resistance against this country. America is, indeed, the arch-disturber of world peace and the inveterate war-monger of the world.

Fighting for Liberation

Secondly, in the present righteous war, Japan is fighting for the emancipation of the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia.

Thirdly, we are fighting for the defense and preservation of our own country.

The present war which is being fought to secure emancipation of the East Asiatic people from the shackles of the Anglo-Saxons who harbor the inordinate ambition of dominating the world is really historic.

Like individuals, nations have the right of existence and growth, and yet America and Britain have done everything possible to deny Japan this right. They have brought pressure of every form to bear upon Japan to prevent her natural growth.

The attitude America adopted toward Japan prior to the outbreak of the present war was simply outrageous. Firstly, she demanded the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from China. We have been fighting the sacred war for years at the heavy sacrifice of life and treasure and the work of building a new order in East Asia is now under way in consequence. In callous disregard of this fact, America demanded the complete withdrawal of the Japanese troops from China.

Secondly, America demanded Japan's repudiation of the Tripartite Pact which constitutes the cornerstone of Japanese policy.

Thirdly, America demanded the restoration of the status quo prior to the Manchurian Incident, refusing to recognize either the Nanking Government and the State of Manchoukuo. She attempted to put herself on the same footing with Japan in East Asia. The Nanking Government, fully appreciative of Japan's aim of fighting in China, has been cooperating with this country in the work of building the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Not only is Japan in close friendship with it but no fewer than eleven countries have already given it formal recognition.

Insists on Pact

America persisted in applying the Nine Power Treaty, signed over twenty years ago, to the Japanese action. A baby can subsist on milk only, but a grown-up man wants something more substantial to live upon. They want different kinds and different quantities of food. Similiarly, it would be unreasonable to try to make a grown-up man continue to wear the shoes and clothes which he used to wear in his childhood. Such is obviously an absolutely impossible proposition. And yet America, taking her stand on the Nine Power Treaty which had already become a dead letter, insisted on the complete withdrawal of the Japanese troops from China, Japan's abrogation of the Tripartite Pact and Japan's acquiescence in the repudiation of the Nanking Government and Manchoukuo. To refuse to recognize Manchoukuo, which has already been in existence for more than ten years, and to insist upon the restoration of the status quo ante is as absurd as to insist that a mother's son who had already grown into a university student should be restored into her womb.

Determined to condemn East Asia to a position of permanent subjection to them, America and Britain refused to alter their unreasonable attitude, and went on obstructing Japan in her efforts to achieve the settlement of the China Affair. They went the length of forming the ABCD encirclement against this country, threatening her very existence by replenishing their armaments in their territories near Japan. Nor was this all. They dared to break off economic relations with this country.

Limit to Patience

There are limits to one's patience and forbearance. In my opinion, Japan has been too patient and has forborne too much. The Anglo-American attitude was enough to provoke a saint. I have always held, and stressed the point very often, that nothing short of the elimination of America and Britain behind Chungking could bring the China Affair to a successful conclusion. Britain is now America's dependency, to all intents and purposes, and does not consequently deserve much attention any longer. It is America who is the arch-plotter bent on seeking to keep East Asia in perpetual bondage as the object for her exploitation.

Bluff has always been the favorite tactics of America and Britain. They have succeeded in the past by free recourse to this tactics. The first time America used this bluff tactics against Japan was about 90 years ago when Commodore Perry visited Uraga in command of a squadron consisting of four "black ships." Some Japanese look upon Perry as Japan's benefactor, but the fact is that he came to Japan to intimidate her in America's interest, and his bluff was successful too.

Japan Outwits U.S.

In 1907, America sent a large squadron to Japan for a similar purpose on the pretence of a world cruise. Japanese statesmen of the day were very shrewd and met the situation adroitly. They accorded the American squadron a very warm welcome, and its officers and men, gratified by a good deal of wining and dining provided for them, went home with pleasant memories. Their original intention was nevertheless to browbeat Japan by a show of force.

America was under the impression that she could get anything she wanted from Japan by her bluff policy. In the past, her bluff policy told on Japan and this led her to fency that it would succeed this time also. Encouraged by this false belief, she resorted to all sorts of bluff and intimidation in an attempt to compel Japan's submission. For this once, however, she failed. America, who had underestimated Japan's real power, was soon undeceived and was thrown into great consternation in consequence.

Reports of victory which have been pouring in rapidly since the present war started warm the cockles of our hearts. Before the vigorous onrush of the Imperial Forces, the enemy is quite helpless. The brilliant achievements are due, of course, to the Imperial Virtues, but we are at the same time profoundly grateful to the Japanese officers and men, who, ready to lay down their lives for the sake of their country, are scoring splendid war results on land, in the sea and in the air.

Needless to say, difficulties lie ahead of Japan, but they can be overcome if we fight on with an unshakable faith in our final victory. Only when these difficulties have been overcome can Japan, as the leader of Asia, achieve her mission of liberating East Asia from the Anglo-Saxon yoke of domination.

Our slogans are "Certain Victory for the Imperial Forces" and the "Successful Consummation of the War Aim." While having a firm belief in final victory, in implicit reliance on the Imperial Forces of peerless loyalty and bravery, we must do our best to accomplish our war object in the face of all kinds of difficulties.

Let all of us stand firmly united to tide the country over he crisis. The morning bell is already ringing to announce the advent of the dawn of hope and prosperity for East Asia.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1943

Behind India's Famine

There is every indication that the famine in India is far more serious than reports emanating from British sources suggest. In Bengal Province alone there is a shortage of 2,000,000 tons of food and the British admit that several hundred persons are dying daily from lack of anything to eat.

It has been the invariable practice of British officialdom in India to pass over in the most discreet silence the famines that have with increasing frequency ravaged India since the days when that country was first subjected to British exploitation. Far lesser famines than that of Orissa in which over one-third of the whole population of that province died, or indeed of any of the other major famines which have devastated different provinces of India on an average of once in three years during the hundred years up to the early part of the present century, would have been news of major importance in the British press if they had chanced to occur outside British-ruled territory. Since they occurred in India, however, practically no publicity whatsoever was given out on the subject of these appalling famines and the great majority of the people of the world outside India have never even heard of them.

If news of the present particularly appalling famine ravaging India, in which the Indian mortality is higher than on any previous occasion, is now filtering through, this is probably attributable to the presence in India of hitherto unwelcome American and other anti-Axis and neutral journalists, who, less amenable to the dictates of British policies than their British colleagues, have managed to get the news through in spite of the censors.

This famine is, moreover, particularly iniquitous in origin. While Britain which produces foodstuffs barely sufficient to feed her people three months in the year has merely had to draw her belt in a few notches since the war started but has not yet, even at the height of the German submarine successes, suffered anything like famine, India, a purely agricultural country, normally self-sufficient in foodstuffs having experienced no crop failure to account for it, and not a direct participant in the war, is suffering from the severest famine in her history. The direct cause of this famine lies in the callous draining of India's food resources to satisfy not only the needs of the British and American troops in India, as well as those of their armies of occupation in the Near East, Africa, Sicily and elsewhere, but also to meet Britain's own home needs. Indian children are dying of inanition before the very eyes of their also starving mothers, powerless to help them, while the British and Americans batten on their land.

The passivity of the Indians in the past in the face of famines which would have more than sufficed to cause major upheavals in countries subjected to more dynamic influences, can be attributed in large measure to the extreme fatalism of the people. This fatalism giving rise to a belief that famines were an expression of nature's wrath at man's wickedness, prevented her people from realizing that the famines in India all through the days of ruthless British exploitation of the country had little to do with nature's wrath but were the direct result of British maladministration and lack of prevision, and that India's only sin was precisely her acceptance of this evil.

It was moreover largely this Indian belief in "Kismet" which assured the handful of British who dominated over India's teeming millions of relative immunity from attack. But today, though the villagers still offer prayers in times of drought to Indra, the god of rains, the old superstitions are steadily giving way to more enlightened and progressive ideas. A noticeable change has come over the outlook of a very large section of the Indian population since Mahatma Gandhi carried out his vigorous educational campaign condemning as purely superstitious the passive acceptance of poverty, pestilence and other remediable ills in the name of "Kismet". India, however, is so vast a country, and administered as it is by an alien government to whose obvious interest it is to keep the Indian people sunk in ignorance and superstition, the task of spreading enlightenment throughout the entire country is no easy one.

The present famine, however, is proving a most effective culture for rapid development of the germs of the conflict between India and Britain. The Peasant (Kisan) Associations and the leaders of the Indian proletariat, so many of whom were imprisoned by Britain at the outset of the present war and only released after the Soviet Union became Britain's ally, are moreover determined not to let slip this opportunity to rise on behalf of the starving millions.

The wordy food conferences and meetings of the provincial governors which do nothing to ameliorate the situation, the introduction of rationing in the larger towns and cities in an effort to increase food supplies to the more articulate city dwellers who refuse to accept "Kismet" any longer as sufficient explanation for all their ills, cannot help the situation now. The causes of Indian discontent are too deep for any such temporizing measures.

It is indeed a strange irony of fate that this British-made famine and its obvious disconnection with any natural cause is serving to bring about that awakening of the Indian masses from their fatalistic apathy which, when complete, cannot but seal Britain's doom in India.

Development of Technical Science

The universal enthusiasm aroused in Japan for things scientific, accelerated as the war progresses, is today affecting even our juvenile population. Children of kindergarten age, no longer attracted to the books of comic cartoons and nursery tales which were once their delectation, now turn their bright eyes to the plentifully illustrated books on such scientific subjects as zoology, botany, physics and kindred matters with which the shelves of the book shops are lined to meet their eager interest. The same tendency is even more apparent in the pupils of national and middle schools as well as in the girls' high schools, once popular story books having given way to books of a scientific nature, those dealing with aviation and aeronautics particularly being read zealously.

In all the schools throughout the country the children's lively interest in scientific experiment and direct observation of nature, fostered by the improved equipment and accommodation placed at their disposition by the authorities, is being given full play, while in the universities and colleges the enthusiastic pursuit of all scientific studies is at its apex.

Not only the youth of the nation is affected by this modern trend, but even those staid scientists and savants who hitherto pursued their researches according to their personal free inclination have joined hands to promote the country's scientific advance and are now dedicating their united energies and skill to enhance the country's scientific standards and thus further the nation's war endeavor. The industrialists too are falling in line and the great achievements resulting from the coordination of scientific research and applied technical knowledge which the industries are now actively promoting fully justify the nation's complete confidence in victory in the war through successful prosecution of the battle of production.

This spontaneous popular enthusiasm for scientific research is firmly backed by the Government's determination to raise the scientific level of the nation. As a result of this determination a Technical Board was set up by the Government last January to mobilize the nation's scientists and technicians and give full scope to their skill and ingenuity. The Scientific Mobilization Society, in which an active committee representing all the country's principal industrialists is already functioning, has also been formed. This Society has already dispatched a committee to the southern regions to investigate the natural resources, there. Progressive enrichment of the material resources and great strides in the development of the Co-Prosperity Sphere are expected to result from their mission.

The industrial capacity and productivity of this country are advancing hand-in-hand with this meritorious display of our united national spirit in the realm of science. Hitherto not only Japan, but all the countries of Greater East Asia, as a result of their over-population in comparison with the occidental countries have tended to rely on unlimited supplies of man-power in maintaining their industries rather than running them on a more modern basis with stress on mass production. But with increasing numbers of men drafted for war service, industrial expansion is being organized on thoroughly scientific principles so that in spite of the fewer workers available a many-fold increase in the actual productivity of the nation and a maximum development of industrial power may be attained. To this end the nurturing of scientific ideas, the nation-wide cultivation of scientific research and technique, and full collaboration, cooperation and co-ordination between the different branches of science and the Government is being actively fostered.

This, combined with the keen enthusiasm for scientific pursuits so happily manifested by young and old alike throughout the nation augurs well for the scientific progress of the nation.

Indeed it is not too much to say that, stimulated to unprecedented heights by the exigencies of war, the present progressive investigations and phenomenal development of resources now being carried out are bringing about a Greater East Asiatic scientific revolution worthy of being followed with the closest attention by all the component peoples of the sphere.

FAR-REACHING CHANGES MADE IN TRADE POLICIES OF WORLD

Use of Credit Systems Comes Into Wide Vogue—Warring Nations Place Greater Emphasis on Imports

By TSUNEJI HIRANO
(From the Boeki Tosei-kai Zasshi)

The entire world is in the turmoil of war at present. At the end of 1941, 90 per cent of the total population of the world was involved in war. The economic policies of all belligerent countries witnessed a rapid change, in the light of bitter experiences in the former World War, with the consummation of their war aims and the establishment of a high-degree defense State primarily in view. Wartime economic control measures of various kinds, which were evolved by degrees in the former World War have been carried out, in the present case, with unprecedented rapidity and on an unheard-of scale. All human and materials resources were reorganized so as to divert them from cultural objects to war purposes. As to trade policies, their objective underwent a fundamental change from the capitalistic requirement of obtaining markets for exports to the defense needs for the acquisition of war materials.

Consequent to the extension of the hostilities, international trade and monetary relations have become dislocated. While there have occurred far-reaching changes, quantitative and qualitative, in the foreign trade of all countries, the world has been divided into several trade zones, each separated from the other These changes have naturally led to revolutionary revisions in trade organizations.

Changes in Trade Policies

The trade policy of a high-degree defense State aims, first and foremost, at the importation of wartime necessaries, viz. war materials and necessaries of life. The capitalistic trade policy aimed at the limitation of imports for the protection of the domestic industry, on the one hand, and at the encouragement of exports, on the other, for the acquisition of overseas markets. Its prime object was to promote the export trade, but the defense trade policy attaches special importance to imports as its prime aims is to secure possession of resources.

In such circumstances, in the present war situation, there is an increase in the trade of wartime necessaries, with a decline in the trade of peacetime consumers' goods. Whereas in the days of liberal world economy, when the acquisition of overseas markets for exports was jealously sought, the main objectives of the trade policy were to obtain peacetime industrial materials and consumers' goods which were over-abundant in the world, under the present wartime structure, the chief objective of trade is to secure war materials of which there is a world wide shortage of supply. In other words, whereas, in the former case, the competition for markets for light industry goods, of which cotton goods stood out conspicuously, characterized the trade policy, the acquisition of heavy industry goods is the main aim in the latter case. The competition for markets was free in principle and was conducted on the lines of international peace, but the struggle for resources is necessarily carried on with armed force in the background. The present European war and the War of Greater East Asia are, after all, conflicts in which "Have-nots" are fighting "Haves" with a view to creating a new world order.

Circumstances Differ

As the wartime trade policy aims chiefly at imports, as already mentioned, exports, even where they are encouraged, are simply means by which to promote imports. In wartime, unlike in time of peace, there is such a great demand for labor that the problem of unemployment no longer exists, and there is no fear of the importation of commodities impeding the domestic industry and increasing unemployment. Nor is there any need for securing foreign markets for the prevention of unemployment in the export industry.

Prior to the outbreak of hostilities and also in the initial stages of the war, all countries adopted various policies for the encouragement of exports to acquire foreign currencies as one important means of ensuring the importation of war materials. With the progress of the war, however, the shortage of materials become so increasingly great that they were faced by the necessity of replenishing domestic resources through the excess of imports. Thus, all countries came to favor the policy of encouraging imports, not of exports, as they used to do. In pursuit of this policy, the decrees for the prohibition of imports were lifted, the customs duties were reduced or abolished, the imports exchange quota system was introduced for essential materials and the value of currency was raised.

System of Credits

Trade carried on in defiance of the balance of international accounts must necessarily be backed by monetary assistance from other countries in the form of credits or other forms. Trade or loan agreements were arranged by belligerent countries, therefore, with their allies or with neutral countries with the object of guaranteeing the minimum supply of essential goods, thereby striving to get possession of war materials in sufficient quantities though the excess of imports. The Italo-German Agreement, the Finnish-German Agreement, the Lend-Lease Agreements, and the Anglo-Canadian Agreement for the grant of $1,000,000,000 credit to Britain are cases in point.

The exports encouragement policy adopted for the purpose of acquiring foreign currencies is useful and necessary in so far as it facilitates the importation of necessary goods with the currencies acquired. It becomes useless and unnecessary, when due to changes in international political and economic conditions, it becomes difficult to import essential goods, even if foreign currencies are acquired, or it becomes possible to import goods without taking the trouble of first acquiring foreign currencies.

In Japan, as everybody knows, the import-export linking system and other measures were taken, after the outbreak of the China affair, for the acquisition of foreign currencies, with a view to stimulating exports, but this policy was given up as America and Britain proceeded to freeze Japanese assets. Then, with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, the work of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has made stready progress, and attention is now directed exclusively to the importation of essential goods from the countries within this Sphere. Germany and Britain, who made desperate efforts to increase exports at the time of the opening of the war, have also abandoned their respective policy of encouraging exports in favor of that of encouraging imports, because it became possible for them to secure essential goods without foreign currencies—the former in consequence of the increase of her influence in the European Continent and the latter because of the Lend-Lease Act of the United States.

Transition in Trade Policy

In Germany, every conceivable measure was adopted since 1934 to encourage exports, while controlling imports rigorously. The sharp increase subsequently occurring in the imports of war materials in consequence of the expansion of armaments, which worsened the state of international accounts, rendered the encouragement of exports even more pressing and imperative.

For some time after the outbreak of the present European war, the grant of export subsidies and other measures for the development of the export trade were kept up, but when, with the progress of the war, the Anglo-American influence was driven out of the European Continent, German occupied areas increased, and the Continental trade came to center in Germany, with the natural result that Germany's trade became concentrated in the European Continent, in German occupied areas in particular, Germany's trade policy underwent a complete change, taking on a great deal of political character.

The export subsidy was abolished, to begin with, under the altered circumstances, and the currencies in all occupied areas were devaluated in terms of the mark so as to facilitate the acquisition by Germany of important materials from European countries. Germany has also entered into collective, multilateral settlement agreements with these countries. In consequence, imports into Germany from all European countries, including the occupied areas, witnessed an enormous increase, while, on the other hand, German exports to these countries have been limited to the minimum necessary for meeting their more important needs.

A similar change took place in the trade policy of Britain. Following the outbreak of the war, Britain took more positive measures than before the war for developing the export trade in order to ensure the supply of war materials and necessaries of life, for depending, as she does, on outside countries for the supply of raw materials and foodstuffs, she stood in need of foreign currencies for their imports.

The enactment of the Lend-Lease Act in the United States in March, 1941, enabled Britain to import from America war materials and other necessary goods, irrespective of methods of settlement, and this rendered practically unnecessary the policy she had been pursuing of encouraging exports for the purpose of acquiring foreign currencies. In this way, her trade policy underwent a change from that of encouraging exports to that of encouraging imports.

Changes in Volume of Trade

It need hardly be said that, due to the conversion in wartime trade policies, the trade of all countries has suffered remarkable changes both quantitative and qualitative. Since all countries have been refraining from publishing trade statistics since the outbreak of the war or even before that, it is impossible to get an accurate estimate of quantitative changes, but, roughly speaking, it is clear that there has been a marked decrease in the volume of trade, due to the prohibition of trading with enemy countries, the enforcement of economic blockade, warfare for the destruction of commerce, risks attending navigation and the shortage of shipping.

In the case of some individual countries, however, an increase is observable. In the case of the principal belligerent countries, like Germany and Britain, there has been a sharp decline in exports and an increase in imports consequent to the conversion of the trade policy referred to.

As regards the qualitative structure of trade, in Germany and Britain, there has been an increase in the percentage of imports of war materials, foodstuffs and raw materials and a decrease in industrial goods in exports. On the other hand, in the export trade of America, "the arsenal of the democracies," and in that of Canada, there has been a big increase in war materials and foodstuffs.

The most notable effect produced by the war on trade is the change in its regional structure. The world trade has been clearly divided into three spheres for its operation, namely, the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, centering in Japan, the European "Grossraum," centering in Germany, and the anti-Axis Sphere centering in America and Britain. The standard of the world economy days, has disappeared; and in its stead, different price standards, with no connection whatever with each other, prevail in the new economic Spheres. The Pound and the Dollar, which were unanimously accepted as media for international settlements, have been driven completely out of Greater East Asia, where the Yen reigns supreme, as does the Mark in the trade settlement of the European Continent.

Concentrated in Spheres

In this way, the export and import trade of all countries has become concentrated in the economic spheres to which they belong. Needless to say, Japan's trade centers in Greater East Asia, and Germany's trade in the European Continent. Before the war, Britain had an economic bloc of her own, but since the outbreak of the war, the British Imperial bloc has collapsed and Britain has become dependent on America. British trade depends completely on America, while America's trade is confined to exports to Britain and imports from Central and South American countries. The trade of Central and South American countries, needless to say, centers in the United States.

Even within each economic bloc, however, trade between countries far apart is becoming difficult due both to the increasing shortage of shipping and to risks of navigation. This tendency is particularly marked in the Anglo-American economic bloc. In the trade with Central and South American countries, America has been insisting on the employment of the ships of these countries, besides ruthlessly restricting exports to them. In such circumstances, trade between these Central and South American countries themselves has recently been stimulated, resulting in a marked increase in such trade.

The trade structure is bound to undergo a revolutionary change in consequence of changes in the character of trade and the trade policy. In the world trade before the war, free competition among traders was the rule, but wartime trade must be most intensively planned in order to promote the construction of a high-degree defense State and the accomplishment of the war aim. The trade business is now carried on entirely according to the national program for the mobilization of materials, and no room is left for free competition among traders. This necessitated the large-scale adjustment and unification of traders. In any case, the trade business is no longer a private undertaking. It is the business to be carried on under State or quasi-State management. This is the reason for the establishment of the Trade Corporation in Japan.

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Chapter XII

Mahatma Gandhi in Europe (1931)

Dressed in loin-cloth and sandals and with but a shawl to protect him from the inclement weather, the Mahatma landed in Marseilles on September 11, 1931. A select group of British and Indian friends and admirers met him there and accompanied him to London. On arriving there, he was taken straight to a reception at the Friends' House. In reply to the address of welcome, referring to the British Government, he humorously remarked: "You cannot honestly balance the Budget without first balancing the relations between India and England."

The writer was one of those who at one time felt misgivings as to whether the Mahatma would be well-advised to visit Europe in his characteristic loin-cloth. On his former visits to Europe, he was, of course, clothed differently. But on this occasion he did the right thing in adhering to his favourite dress.

Questioned by a reporter about his dress, the Mahatma once jocosely remarked: "You people wear plus-fours, mine are minus-fours." Then changing to a more serious vein, he said: "If I came here to live and work like an English citizen, then I should conform to the customs of the country and should wear the dress of an Englishman. But I am here on a great and special mission, and my loin-cloth, if you choose so to describe it, is the dress of my principals, the people of India." His countrymen today feel proud that he stuck to the dress of his principals and even attended the Buckingham Palace party in the same dress.

Speaks at Conference

During his stay in London, between September 12 and December 1, the Mahatma spoke twelve times at the Round Table Conference—twice before the plenary session of the Conference on November 30 and December 1, eight times before the Federal Structure Committee and twice before the Minorities Committee.

In the press interview which the Mahatma had granted on board S.S. Rajputana, it was evident that he was full of optimism. But before the second meeting of the Federal Structure Committee which took place on September 17, disillusionment began to creep in. He began to realise of what stuff the members of the Round Table Conference were made. Therefore at the outset of his speech on September 17, he said: "I have endeavored to study, as I had not done before, the list of the delegates; and the first feeling of oppression that has been coming upon me is that we are not the chosen one of the nation which we should be repesenting, but we are the chosen ones of the Government. Furthermore, knowing well the different parties and groups in India from experience, as I study the list of delegates I see some very noticeable gaps, and so I am oppressed with a sense of unreality in connection with our composition."

Sees Through Trick

The Mahatma began to see through the game of the British politicians—hence in order to turn the tables on them he called upon them to make concrete proposals. (In reply to that move, the Government sought to turn the tables on him by summoning the Minorities Committee which would form the battle-ground for the Indian delegates.) In the same meeting, replying to an attack levelled against the Congress, the Mahatma said: "Though the Government of the day has accused us of insolently setting up a parallel Government, I would like to subscribe to that charge in my own fashion. Though we have not set up any parallel Government, we certainly aspire some day or other to displace the existing Government and in due course, in the course of evolution also to take charge of that Government."

Mahatma Gandhi's first speech before the Minorities Committee was delivered on October 8, 1931. The apprehension that he had hinted at on September 17, had been realised by then and all attempts to arrive at a settlement of the communal question had ended in failure. No wonder, when the members were the chosen ones of the Government! This result had been clearly indicated in the manifesto issued by the writer and others in opposition to the leaders' Delhi manifesto in November 1929.

On October 8, 1931, the Mahatma said: "It is with deep sorrow and deeper humiliation that I have to announce utter failure on my part to secure an agreed solution of the communal question through informal conversition among and with the representatives of different groups. . .But to say that the conversations have to our utter shame failed is not to say the whole truth. Causes of failure were inherent in the composition of the Indian delegation. We are almost all not elected representatives of the parties or groups we are presumed to represent—we are here by nomination of the Government. Nor are those whose presence was absolutely necessary for an agreed solution to be found here. Further you will allow me to say that this was hardly the time to summon the Minorities Committee. It lacks the sense of reality in that we do not know what it is that we are going to get. . I therefore venture to suggest that the Minorities Committee be adjourned sine die and that the fundamentals of the Constitution be hammered into shape as quickly as possible. . . . Should all efforts at agreement fail even when the Round Table Conference reaches the end of its labors, I would suggest the addition of a clause to the expected Constitution appointing a judicial tribunal that would examine all claims and give its final decison on all the points that may be left unsettled."

Government Sly

Going through this speech, one cannot help thinking what a change it would have made if the Mahatma had come to London with a full contingent of Nationalist representatives of Moslems and other minority communities to counteract the mischievous moves of "the chosen ones of the Government." It is also to be regretted that despite the warning he had received at Delhi, soon after the Karachi Congress, the Mahatma did not realise that the main function of the Minorities Committee would be to create confusion among the Indian members and shelve the main political issues.

Mahatma Gandhi's first speech at the plenary session of the Round Table Conference on November 30, is a priceless document, though it affords painful reading, being a record of disillusionment complete. He started by saying: "All the other parties at this meeting represent sectional interests. The Congress alone claims to represent the whole of India and all interests . . And yet here I see that the Congress is treated as one of the parties . . I wish I could convince all the British public men, the British Ministers that the Congress is capable of delivering the goods. . . . But no, although you have invited the Congress you distrust the Congress. Although you have invited the Congress, you reject its claim to represent the whole of India."

Foreign Rule Scored

Referring to the communal question, he told the unpleasant truth "that so long as the wedge in the shape of foreign rule divides community from community and class from class, there will be no real living solution, there will be no living friendship between these communities." On the question of the national demand he said: "Call it by any name you like, a rose will smell as sweet by any other name, but it must be the rose of liberty that I want and not the artificial product." Then finding that all appeals were useless, he flared up and said: "Will you not see the writing that these terrorists are writing with their blood?" And then he said: "I shall hope against hope, I shall strain every nerve to achieve an honorable settlement for my country . . It can be matter of no joy and comfort to me to lead them again to a fight of that character, but if a further ordeal of fire has to be our lot, I shall approach that with the greatest joy and with the greatest consolation that I was doing what I felt to be right, that the country was doing what it felt to be right."

Moving a vote of thanks to the Prime Minister the Mahatma said that in all probability he had come to the parting of the ways but he hoped that if a fight was unavoidable, it would be conducted without malice on either side. Three days later the Mahatma said good-bye to the Prime Minister and left London. Before leaving London in an interview to the press he stated that an immediate nation-wide resumption of civil disobedience was out of the question—but he did foresee the possibility of local civil disobedience being launched as a protest against specific acts of injustice and tyranny, as for example the ordinances promulgated in Bengal, the United Provinces and the Frontier Province.

During his stay of nearly three months in England, the Mahatma had an exceedingly busy time. A glance at his daily routine would show that he was overstraining himself—sometimes not allowing himself to have more than two hours' sleep for days together. He met all sorts of people there—M.P.'s, politicians, journalists, missionaries, society ladies, social workers, literateurs, artists, students, and what not During week-ends he would undertake tours to Cambridge or Oxford or Lancashire, in order to awaken interest

(Continued on Page 3)

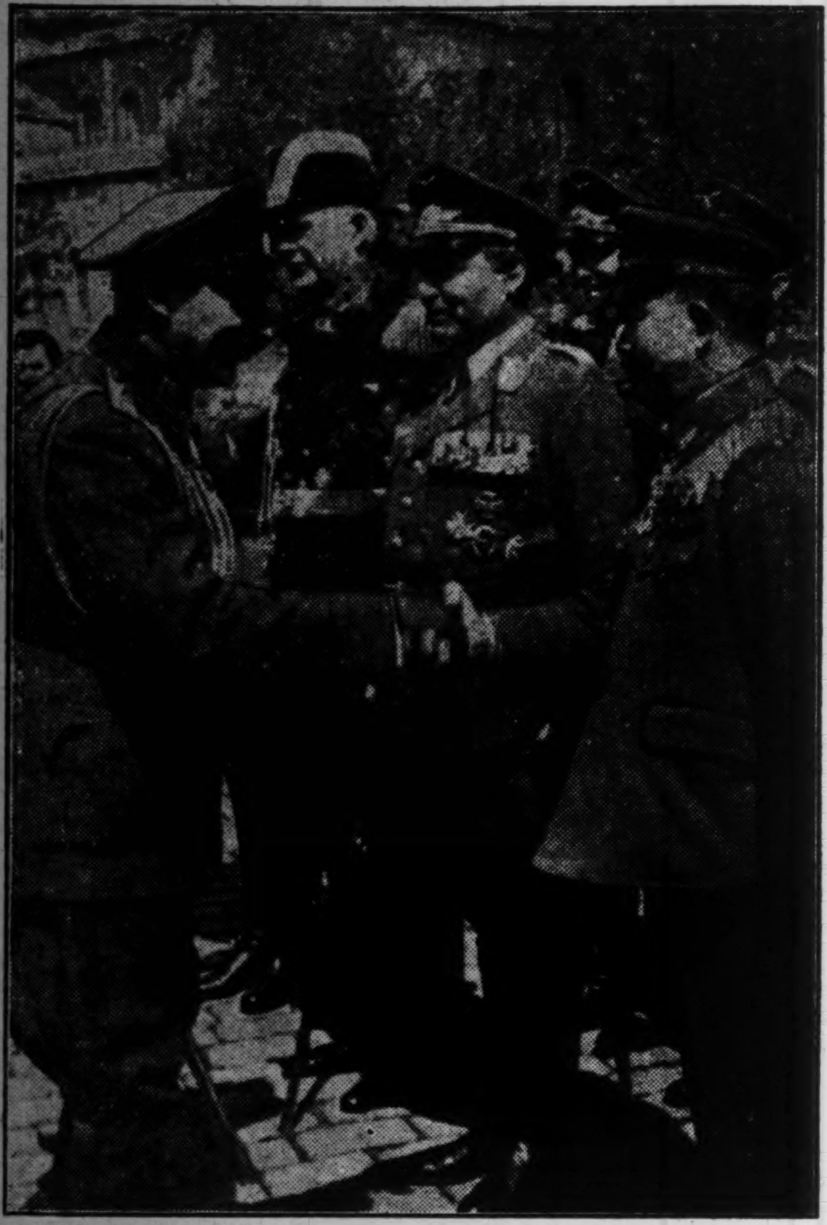
Nippon Times
Evening

Build Greater East Asia We Will, With Fiery Spirit And Iron Will

Nippon's Action Spells Construction, Enemy Action Spells Self-Destruction

No. 15,959 TOKYO, MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight



A WARM FRIEND OF JAPAN, His Royal Majesty the late King Boris III of Bulgaria, often expressed his sincere admiration for this country in various ways during his lifetime. Shown above is the Bulgarian ruler warmly shaking hands with Colonel Tateishi, Japanese Military Attache to the Berlin Embassy, who attended as guest the grand annual military review on the occasion of St. George's Day, May 6.

Press Comments

Monday, August 30

ASAHI—Watch Northwest Issue
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Defend Cultural Property

Watch Northwest Issue

ASAHI—The Chungking regime's operations in the Northwest, though vociferously propagandized, have not made any remarkable progress. Chiang Kai-shek, who is making a desperate endeavor for the centralization of the Northwest, is reported to have recently appointed Sheng Shin-tsai, head of Hsinkiang Province, to the post of assistant commander of the Eighth War Zone as a means of attaining his object. This Sheng, who has been maintaining virtually an independent regime in the guise of the king of Hsinkiang, under the aegis of the Soviet Union, is thus said to have come under Chu Shao-liang, Commander-in-Chief of the 8th War Zone, forming the pivot of the army under the direct control of Chiang Kai-shek, indicating clearly the fact that this man has become helpless by this time to continue his further resistance to the suppressive policy of Chungking. This should be conceded as a success of Chiang Kai-shek.

The Northwestern question came to the fore originally as the Red route for the transportation of goods. Because of the slow progress in the development of the Southwestern area in the strategic plan of Chungking after its retirement to the hinterland, Chiang thought it better to pay increased attention to the Northwest. Since the dispatch of the Inspection Mission under Weng Wen-hao, Chief of the Economic Department of the Chungking regime, in spring last year, he started propaganda vigorously concerning the Northwest, followed by the centralization operations of that area covering military, political and economic spheres, embodying a 10-year plan for the rehabilitation of the Northwest, compulsory emigration to that area, conciliation of the Mohammedans, stationing of a Central force on the Hsinking bord- the compulsory transfer to Tsinghai Province of the Ma Pu-tsing forced identified with the Moslem, and other issues.

However, the steady enforcement of the centralization work in the Northwest would necessarily bring about friction with the Communist elements in the neighboring areas. Behind the anti-Central disturbances created frequently in the Langchow area since this spring, there are reported to have been the maneuverings of Communist leaders. Moreover, the recent aggravation of the relations between the Chungking regime and the Communists is regarded as a great obstacle to the proposed centralization of the Northwest. Besides, there is also similar considerable opposition to the centralization plan, on the part of the combined Moslem forces, on account of the necessity of the maintenance of its own influence. Thus, the relations with the Communists and the various complicated tribal issues in the Northwest are matters that would not be easy of quick solution.

What we are most concerned in the Northwestern question is not its development as the base for offering resistance to Japan but is rather its possible development as a transportation route connecting with foreign countries. After the outbreak of China Affair, the dependence of the Chiang regime upon the Soviet

(Continued on Page 2)

American Airmen Find Nylon Parachute Worthless In Preventing Death Plunge

Domei

HANKOW, August 29.—The rayon parachutes to which the American airmen entrust their lives when their planes start their disastrous plunge downward completely fail to serve their purpose as life savers as has been recently revealed on the China front. The stoppage of silk exports from Japan with the commencement of the war has added another source of woe to the United States air forces.

The American air forces in China attempted to raid the Wuhan district on August 21 and 24. The crack units of Japanese Hayabusa fighters soon sent one enemy plane, two enemy planes hurtling to the ground. Yankee airmen sought to save their lives by jumping from their planes with their hopes pinned on the parachutes. However, many of the parachutes failed to open, and those that did either tore or were readily set aflame by shots fired at them. No one reached the ground safely.

When the Japanese ground forces investigated the demolished remains of an enemy plane in Weining district, they found that the parachutes carried by the American airmen were all made of nylon or other substitute material. The acute lack of silk in the United States for parachute manufacturing has been patently disclosed.

WAR FLASH

3 P-40's Shot Down

Yomiuri-Hochi

HANKOW, August 29.—The Japanese ground units, operating in close collaboration with the Japanese air forces in China, intent on the annihilation of American air forces in the area, brought down one of the four Curtiss P-40 planes that appeared over the vicinity of Changan on the Canton-Hankow Railway at 3:10 p.m. on August 27. Also, at 12:20 p.m. the same day, six Curtiss P-40 fighters made their appearance over Pailochi on the opposite bank of Yochow. However, due to the accurate and fierce firing of the Japanese ground units two of the planes were downed. However, the destruction of one enemy is not ascertained.

Soviet Drives Checked

Domei

LISBON, August 29.—Heavy fighting continued to rage in the central and southern sectors of Eastern Front, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today, adding that the battles are increasing in volume as strong tank and air units are being employed at focal points with the Reich forces inflicting heavy losses on the foe. Meanwhile, a German news agency report reveals that the Soviets, yesterday, launched new attacks south and west of Sevsk, located southwest of Orel, and in areas west and southwest of Vyazma. These new offensives are being supported by powerful infantry and tank formations and many warplanes. In this connection, D.N.B. reported that the Reich forces either repulsed enemy thrusts or checked them in immediate counter-attacks, adding that bitter fighting is still continuing at several points.

U-Boats Active in Arctic

Domei

BERLIN, August 29.—German submarines sank three enemy ships, totalling 12,000 tons, in the Kara Sea, east of Novaya Zemblya Islands, Arctic Ocean, according to German military authorities. It was the first time that German submarines operated in West Siberian waters.

British Sub Captured

Domei

ROME, August 29.—The British Admiralty had announced that the British submarine Saracen had been lost in the Tyrrhenian Sea, but it was revealed that the British submarine was chased by the Italian Corvette, Minerva, on August 14, and her Captain and 40 crew members taken prisoner, the Italian High Command announced today. Geman air forces bombed Augusta, Sicily, and sank three enemy ships in the port, totalling 18,000 tons, and also damaged one cruiser and one special service ship, it was also announced.

Convoy Raid Repulsed

Domei

BERLIN, August 29.—A German convoy was attacked by 24 Soviet planes off Vardo at the northern tip of Norway yesterday but German air forces shot down 10 of the raiders and chased away the rest. The same German convoy had been attacked by another group of Soviet planes previously when 27 of the Soviet planes were shot down.

Nippon Paintings Slated For Exhibitions in South

In order to enlighten the native inhabitants of the Southern Regions on the character, culture as well as the national structure of Japan, a list of 113 paintings recently completed by well-known artists has been presented to the War Ministry it was announced yesterday by General Senjuro Hayashi, President of the Oceanic Cultural Life Association, according to Domei.

Taikan Yokoyama, Suiun Komuro and Gyokudo Kawai are among the 113 painters who were requested to undertake this task of depicting Japanese life sometime ago.

It is understood ten will be selected and presented to Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, after all the paintings have been exhibited here sometime around September 5.

ARMY CONTROL IS PROCLAIMED OVER DENMARK

Martial Law Placed As Government Seen Unable to Keep Order

Domei

BERLIN, August 29.—In view of increasing activities of anti-Axis forces in the neighborhood of the Danish coast, the Commander-in-Chief of the German Forces in Denmark has proclaimed a state of martial law for the entire country.

Proclamation Revealed

Domei

BERLIN, August 29.—The proclamation of martial law for entire Denmark issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the German Forces in Denmark today is as follows, according to a Copenhagen report:

"Considering various recent developments, it has become evident that the Danish Government authorities are no longer able to maintain peace and order within the country. The uneasiness caused by the machinations of anti-Axis forces is directly aimed against German forces, and thus, according to Articles 42 to 56 of the Hague Land Battle Regulations, martial law is hereby proclaimed, to be effective immediately.

"1. Officials and employees of the Government and public offices shall faithfully execute their respective duties, and obey the instructions of German superintendents.

"2. All public and private meetings are prohibited including gatherings of more than five persons at public places.

"3. Lights out law will be in force from sunset, and street traffic shall be prohibited after that time.

"4. Newspapers and news agencies will suspend activities until further notice.

"5. Strikes are prohibited. Those inciting labor moves unfavorable to German forces shall be considered as conspiring with the enemy, and sentenced to death.

"Those violating the above rules shall be tried by German Martial Court. When citizens employ force or cause disturbances by assembling together, German forces shall use arms against them.

"Danish people who faithfully observe the above proclamation, which conforms to International Law, shall be guaranteed safety of life and property according to the national laws of Denmark."

REICH PROTEST ACTS OF SWEDISH VESSELS

Neutrality Violated In Skagerrak Waters

Domei

BERLIN, August 29.—The German Government, which protested to the Swedish Government through the German Minister at Stockholm against the entrance of Swedish fishing boats into the Skagerrak forified area on Against 25, issued the following statement today.

"German naval forces discovered on August 25, several fishing boats in the prohibited water area of the Skagerrak, and warned them to leave the area, firing blank shots. The boats, though they left the area, returned again at night. According to investigations made by German naval forces, out of eight light bouys installed by them during the previous night, only one was actually lit and the others were either removed or left unlighted. Upon the arrival of German ships, the Swedish craft tried to escape hurriedly, and therefore German ships opened fire and sank two of them.

"It was learned through the Naval Attache of Sweden that those boats were of Swedish nationality. Thus, the German Government has instructed the German Minister at Stockholm to strongly protest to the Swedish Foreign Minister, and demand that the Swedish Government punish these violaters of neutrality."

Eden Back in London

Domei

LISBON, August 29.—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden returned to London today, according to London reports.

Uruguay Envoy for Soviet

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 29.—The Uruguayan Government has decided to dispatch an Ambassador to Moscow, according to reports from Montevideo.

Rites for Yamazaki To Be Held in Shiba

Memorial rites for the heroic leader at Attu, Lieutenant-General Yasuyo Yamazaki, will be held at the Seisho Temple in Shiba, by the Yamanashi Prefecture Association here, whose members hail from the same prefecture as the Lieutenant-General. The ceremony will be held either on September 15 or 16. The memorial rites, decided at the special meeting of the association recently, will be followed soon by other undertakings, such as the construction of a monument, establishment of an association for exalting the gallant action of Lieutenant-General Yamazaki and his men and so forth. On the invitations soon to be sent out to those from Yamanashi Prefecture will be the words "Lieutenant-General Yasuyo Yamazaki, whom our native district has begotten," and they will give expression to the sublime respect manifested toward the Attu hero by the people of his prefecture.

NEWS BRIEFS

Aoki Visits in Kalgan

Domei

KALGAN, August 28.—Kazuo Aoki, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, upon his arrival here yesterday morning paid his respects at the Memorial Hall of His Imperial Highness the late Prince Nagahisa Kitashirakawa, the Mengchiang Shrine, Soldiers' Monument and the old battlefield here. Later, Minister Aoki heard detailed reports of local conditions from Major-General Tamio Iwasaki, Japanese Minister to Mengchiang, at the local Japanese Ambassadorial Office.

He also made a courtesy call on Prince Teh, Chairman of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mengchiang, and subsequently held a 30-minute conference with Wu Hao-ling, President of the Administrative Council. Minister Aoki luncheoned with Minister Iwasaki and other Japanese leaders before he left for Peking.

128 From Hongkong on Teia

Domei

HONGKONG, August 28.—enemy nationals in Hongkong who will return to their countries on the Teia Maru, the second exchange ship between Japan and the United States, total 128, including 46 to the United States, 70 to Canada, four to Panama, and four to Chile. It was also reported that enemy nationals residing in Canton, who are included in the present exchange, will board the Teia Maru at Hongkong.

Bolivia Rejects Rebels

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 29.—The Bolivian Government announced today that it has no intention of recognizing the puppet French regime for the present, according to reports from Bogota.

U.S. Labor Opposes Repeal Of Chinese Exclusion Act

Domei

LISBON, August 29.—A wide split in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor over the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act was indicated when the New York Federation of the AFL, following a stormy session, adopted a resolution opposing the move yesterday evening. The resolution was passed on the ground that the Exclusion Act constituted an obstacle to the unity of the anti-Axis nations.

It is recalled that the Executive Council of the same labor Federation in Chicago recently decided to back the continuation of the anti-Chinese measure.

Curfew Ban Lifted

Domei

MANILA, August 29.—As peace and order in Manila have greatly improved recently, the Manila Defense Headquarters announced yesterday that in order to foster the economic activity of the citizens, the general public will be permitted to go outdoors until 2 a.m. in the future. Hitherto, they were prohibited to go outdoors after midnight.

BA MAW URGES FIGHT TO LAST IN FIERY APPEAL

People Must Sacrifice All to Defend State Against Enemy Action

Domei

RANGOON, August 29.—Dr. Ba Maw, Prime Minister and Head of State of Burma, exhorted the Burmese people to be ready to take up arms and fight to the last drop of blood when the enemy invades Burma, in a fiery appeal made at the ceremony for pledging loyalty to the leader of the State. The function was held here at 11:30 a.m. today by the Rangoon Chapter of the Dobama Synyetha League with the attendance of 5,000 members.

"Our wealth does not lie in natural resources but in the sweat, blood and unity of the people," declared Dr. Ba Maw. "Real riches are to be found in the hearts of men. Fully aware that we are now in the midst of a titanic war, you must endure all difficulties and privations and concentrate on the prosecution of the war.

"Burma's freedom was not attained easily; it will demand more blood, sweat and sacrifices in addition to those so far made. Whether Burma can establish its own history will be decided in the coming decisive war."

Alluding to the Quebec conference, Prime Minister Ba Maw declared:

"Roosevelt and Churchill conferred on plans for future war operations including the attempt for the recapture of Burma. These Anglo-American leaders consider that Burma must be retaken at any cost if they are to realize their ambitions in East Asia.

"You, members of the Dobama Synyetha League, gird up your loins and prepare for any contingency. If anyone among the Burmese nation thinks that the enemy will be merciful when they invade Burma, he is laboring under a wishful illusion. The enemy will not hesitate to trample on children and women and they will leave Burma in ruins.

"Every son of Burma must take up swords and be ready to fight to the last drop of blood. It is also your duty to exterminate spies, and to inform the authorities of hostile activities of any kind within Burma.

"Gentlemen! a war is necessarily accompanied by various inconveniences and difficulties. Disregard trifles and unite in one body to defend the soil and people of Burma. Dobama!"

Education Set-Up in P.I. Attains Pre-War Status

Domei

MANILA, August 29.—Schools are rapidly being reopened in the Philippines through the efforts of the Education and Welfare Department of the Central Executive Commission. According to the announcement by the Education Department 250 kindergartens and ordinary schools have been reopened and the number of students enrolled exceeds 30,000.

Details of the schools reopened and the enrollment are: 142 kindergartens and elementary schools with 20,000 pupils, 48 middle schools with 9,000 students, and 47 special schools with 2,000 students.

The number of teachers at present total about 2,000. Also, five universities have been reopened in Manila and lectures commenced in the engineering, medical and agricultural courses.

Thus, the condition of the Philippine educational set-up today has practically approached that prior to the outbreak of the war.

U.S. Officials See MacArthur

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 29.—United States Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson and Director William Knudsen of the War Supply Board conferred with General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of anti-Axis forces, at the New Guinea front, and returned to Australia today, according to Sydney reports.

Pope to Broadcast

Domei

ROME, August 29.—His Holiness Pope Pius XII will broadcast to the entire world on September 1 from the Vatican Broadcasting Station.

KING SIMEON II, youthful monarch of Bulgaria, who has succeeded to his father's throne following the sudden death of King Boris III.

3-POWER MEET SLATED BY FOE

Stalin May Attend; Talks Will Fail Due To Many Obstacles

Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov notified the British and United States Ambassadors at Moscow that Premier Josef Stalin will meet President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, according to the New York Times, the Yomiuri-Hochi revealed today in a Stockholm dispatch dated August 28.

The report is creating quite a sensation but it has not yet been confirmed by the Moscow authorities.

The Daily Mail also said that Premier Stalin will shortly meet Roosevelt and Churchill.

Planned in Moscow

Premier Josef Stalin, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin Roosevelt will probably hold a series of talks together in Moscow, the Washington correspondent of a British newspaper asserted according to a London report, the Asahi declared this morning publishing a dispatch dated August 28 from Stockholm.

It is recalled that Premier Stalin once told Roosevelt by letter that he has no time to go outside his country. If Roosevelt considers it absolutely necessary to have a talk with the Soviet Premier, many circles observe that preparations will be pushed for holding the tripartite parley in Moscow.

Obstacles to Plan Seen

According to a U.P. report from London the tripartite conference among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union which the Anglo-Americans are propagandizing with much fanfare is very likely but that well-informed circles, are of the opinion that it will depend on the place, time and agenda, reports a Buenos Aires dispatch to the Asahi.

So far, it is not known who will attend the conference, it is added. As regards the possibility of Premier Stalin appearing at the parley, although it is known that he has the desire of discussing anti-Axis strategic plans for the new stage in the European fighting, it is hard to predict whether or not he will consent.

A section of the circles concerned views that if the parley is postponed by six weeks, Premier Stalin may be able to attend, but there is no such possibility, it is stated. In their joint communique issued after the Quebec parley, the Anglo-American side announced that the two Powers very much desired to hold the tripartite parley, but it is not being regarded as correct that the communique has brought the tripartite parley one step nearer

(Continued on Page 2)

FUEHRER WIRES GRIEF MESSAGE ON ROYAL LOSS

Sympathy of Reich Transmitted--Date Of Rites Announced

Domei

BERLIN, August 29.—Chancellor Hitler dispatched telegrams of condolence on the demise of His Royal Majesty King Boris III of Bulgaria to Queen Ioanna and Premier Professor Bogdan Filoff. The telegram to the Queen read as follows:

"The sad news of the demise of His Majesty King Boris III has grieved me greatly. The people of Bulgaria have lost a wise, brave and far-sighted King and leader, on whom had been centered the undivided respect and love of his people, and I have lost a faithful friend. The memory of the King will always remain with me and the people of Germany. I hereby tender my profoundest and most heartfelt condolence as well as that of the entire people of Germany to the Royal House of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people."

Regent Being Chosen

Domei

ROME, August 29.—The Bulgarian Cabinet held an urgent meeting at 5 p.m. yesterday and discussed various important problems until 10:30 p.m., according to Sofia reports.

With the enthronement of six year-old King Simeon II, a Regent must be appointed according to the Bulgarian Constitution, but, as the selection will take some time, it has been decided that the Cabinet will assume interim Regency.

Meanwhile, the nation mourned the death of King Boris III, as the bells of the Cathedral of Alexander Nevsky tolled throughout the night.

It was also reported that the officers and men of the Bulgarian Army, and members of the Youth Corps pledged their loyalty to the new King today.

Rite on September 5

Domei

BERLIN, August 29.—Funeral services for the late King Boris III of Bulgaria will be held on September 5, according to Sofia reports. It is also announced that the Bulgarian Court will be in mourning for 13 months, and that the people of Bulgaria will observe mourning for 40 days. During the first week of the national mourning, theaters, cinema halls and other amusement places will be closed.

Italian Court to Mourn

Domei

ROME, August 29.—King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy announced today that the Italian Court will be in mourning for three months for the late King Boris III of Bulgaria.

French Indo-China Fetes National Revolution Day

Domei

HANOI, August 29.—As the third anniversary of the formation of the French Legion of National Revolution, falls tomorrow, Government offices, business firms and stores in French Indo-China will be closed.

Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux will deliver an address to the people and review troops. Subsequently, many celebration festivities and special drama and cinema exhibitions will be staged.

The Legion in French Indo-China is the only organization uniting and guiding the French people, and was organized in April 1941, with Governor-General Decoux as its representative. At present, 7,000 French residents, not including military men, are members of the Legion.

Yanks Propose New Anglo-U.S. Alliance—Would Mean Shelving of Monroe Doctrine

Reports from Washington to British newspapers indicate that propositions for the conclusion of a formal Anglo-American alliance are prevalent in the United States, according to London dispatches relayed to the Asahi from Stockholm.

Opinions regarding the new alliance propose that a new proclamation be made jointly by the United States and Britain to replace the Monroe Doctrine, whereby military and economic collaboration between the two countries will be maintained permanently.

Special attention is being attached to the American plan by British circles, while Washington circles observe that future developments in the war situation will have a serious bearing on the proposed Anglo-American alliance.

In the meantime, Senator Kelland who is one of the proponents of the Anglo-American defense alliance, recently proposed a bold move that the United States incorporate into its territory Iceland, Dakar, Casablanca, and all areas in South America and the Caribbean Sea which are now owned by countries outside America.

This idea, clearly indicative of America's ambitions, is proving a grave source of worry among British circles.

第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日

STRONGER TIES URGED BY WANG

Outlines Import of Rural Campaign Is Working With Japan

Domei

CHEKIANG, August 29.—"The chief object of the Rural Pacification Campaign is to cooperate with Japan in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia by mobilizing all moral and material potentiality of China," declared President Wang Ching-wei in an interview with Chinese and Japanese newspapermen held here today after completion of his inspection of local pacification drive in the Chenkiang area.

"On July 1 last year, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the local pacification movement in the Soochow area, I declared that the same movement was aimed at all-round peace with Japan but now that China has entered the war, the object of the campaign has changed to cooperating in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia," stated President Wang.

"Thus, the rural pacification drive has come to assume two important duties. One is the public order drive whereby to maintain peace and order in China by the Chinese themselves without the assistance of Japan and the other is the duty of cooperating in the war by increasing agricultural production in rural areas and industrial products in urban districts."

During the period when China still had foreign concessions, according to President Wang, the hinterland and the concessions used to remain separated and whenever there broke out wars in the hinterland, the concessions prospered.

Since the rural pacification drive started, continued the Chinese President, pacified areas became the production center of rice and cotton for consumption in Shanghai. Of late, cotton yarn and cloth have risen to exhorbitant prices in Shanghai and the peasants living in pacified areas cannot buy cotton goods. Thus, said the Chinese leader, the concessions and the hinterland have become separated again.

"Now that foreign concessions have been restored to China through the good offices of Japan, a unified policy must be applied to Shanghai and the hinterland alike," asserted President Wang.

Continuing, he said, "It means that under the same economic policy, Shanghai and the hinterland should be placed in the relations of 'Sink or Swim Together.' Agriculture in pacified zones and Shanghai's industries, mostly light industries, should work in unison. I am convinced of the success of this proposition, thanks to the restoration of concessions and development of the rural pacification campaign.

"Without victory in the War of Greater East Asia, China cannot exist. Therefore, I firmly believe that all moral and material strength of China must be concentrated on the current war."

3-Power Meet Slated by Foe

(Continued From Page 1)

realization.

The original plan proposed to hold the parley at London, attended by Molotov and Maisky, Churchill, Eden, Welles and Hopkins, but so far there has been no official announcement or even a press report that this original plan has been rejected. However, because of the resignation of Welles due to his conflict with Hull, the former's appointment is not considered a possibility.

Maisky is now on his way to London, and many circles consider that preparations for the tripartite parley will be made upon his arrival in London. It is clear, however, that the greatest importance lies in the agenda. The Soviet maintain that unless the parley seeks to take up the question of immediate development of the second front in West Europe aiming at early overthrow of Germany and solve the delicate and complex issues regarding the occupied Powers, the parley will be entirely meaningless.

This uncompromising attitude on the part of the Soviet Union should be regarded as one great obstacle lying in the path of the parley. Solution of this problem is considered most difficult.

3-Way Talks Reported

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 29.—With the arrival at London of Soviet Foreign Vice-Commissar Ivan Maisky, rumors of an America-Britain-Soviet conference are being printed by British newspapers.

It was the P.M., New York evening paper, that first reported optimistic news on the three-power conference, and the New York correspondent of the Daily Mail revealed that very important news would be announced during the week-end. The New York Times, also, reported that important news concerning a three-power conference would be issued on September 2 or 3, after the Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Washington.

The London correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter reported that the atmosphere within British political circles, which were disappointed with the Quebec conference, have suddenly become bright since last week end as they observe that a three-power conference may materialize.

The Dagens Nyheter correspondent reported as follows:

"Premier Stalin has notified the British and American Governments that if the agenda for a three-power conference was written out previously, he would attend and that Vice-Commissar Maisky will negotiate for drafting of the agenda. Even if this observation is not wrong, difficulties are seen in agreement on the agenda, and thus, it is believed that the three-power conference will not materialize."

FEMININE LITERATI ATTEND . . . An informal garden party was held for representatives of the Greater East Asia Literary Conference yesterday afternoon at the home of Aiichiro Fujiyama at Shirokane, Shiba-ku, under the auspices of the Society for International Cultural Relations. Aside from the delegates from Manchoukuo, Mongolia, China, Chosen and Taiwan, among those present on the Japanese side were Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe and Prince Yorisada Tokugawa, President of the Society for International Cultural Relations. Others attending the function were the Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, Tsai Pei, the secretary of the Manchoukuo Embassy, and the representative to Japan of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia at Mengchiang. The figures of the Chinese poetess Hu Kung-lu, and the Japanese women writers, Mrs. Hanako Muraoka and Nobuko Yoshiya, attracted special attention as they earnestly discussed the valorous action of the Japanese troops at Attu Island. Well-known movie stars as Kinuyo Tanaka, Mieko Takamine and others from the Shochiku Ofuna studios were present to serve the guests. **Seen above from left to right are: Hu Kung-lu, Mieko Takamine, Nobuko Yoshiya and Mrs. Hanako Muraoka.**

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

Union has become intensified, followed by the mounting influence of the Soviets in the matter of control of Hsinkiang. Simultaneous with the shifting temporarily of the Soviet attention to Europe since the commencement of the Reich-Soviet War, Chungking availed itself of this opportunity to start activities in its operations in the Northwest. After the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Chiang regime has come to pay increased attention to this region as its last blood transfusion route and as the basis for strengthening the power of resistance. Furthermore, the intrusion of the United States and Britain into this region has rendered the Northwestern question still more complicated and delicate.

With a view to making the continent of China the base of counter-offensive against Japan by turning the Chungking army into their vanguard, the United States and Britain are now entertaining sinister designs on the Northwestern route to establish connection with Alaska and Siberia. Thus, America and Britain have begun to greatly interest themselves in the work of developing the Northwest. In contrast to the Soviet plan of assuming supremacy over Hsinkiang through the puppet Sheng Shih-tsai regime, Chungking is now seeking utilization of the ambitious design of the United States aiming at the wresting back of this region. Thus the Northwest has become the scene of struggles between America, Chungking and the Soviet Union.

Chungking desires the speedy centralization of the Northwest in order to turn it into the base for resistance and to firmly hold two trunk lines to connect with the Alaska and Siberia route, Central Asia and the Mediterranean route. But it is under the necessity of avoiding settlement by force of arms because of the need of giving consideration to the future relations with the Soviet Union and also of escaping from any blame for bringing about a rupture in its own camp or for causing any internal disturbances. In any case, the present appointment of Sheng Shin-tsai by the Chungking regime means the collapse of the semi-independent character of his influence, and it is likely that the power of Chungking will further increase henceforth.

In the meantime, the construction of airfields of the American air force in the Northwestern area is making steady progress, as indicated by the reported completion of the new airfields at Lanchow, Tunhuang and more than 10 other places. Just at this time when enemy counter-offensives are growing intensified, the activities of the United States and the Chungking regime in the Northwestern area should not be overlooked.

Defend Cultural Property

TOKYO SHIMBUN—In view of the enemy's blind bombings of Milan, Berlin and other European cities we feel keenly the need of immediately safeguarding precious cultural objects and property in Japan. Sparse distribution of population and defense of key industry production facilities are, of course necessary, but at the same time it is vital for us to completely safeguard historic buildings, art objects regarded as national treasures, and books and documents, all of which are the crystallizations of our racial culture unique in the world.

We desire in this connection the creditable efforts of the Ministry of Education and other interested Government departments, and further particularly at this opportunity the cooperation for the purpose of attaining this aim of all people who are serving the State in their respective cultural fields.

The enemy have now begun to reveal bluntly their cruel beastly character. Their frequent attacks in the past on hospital ships and their machine-gunnings of innocent peace-abiding citizens are just a prelude. Therefore, if the enemy air raids Japan in the future, they will no doubt give full play to their barbarous character and destroy Japan's cultural property.

They have a superficial civilization, but they have no culture or civilization which breathes and shines in tradition. So much the more therefore, would there be begot their intense jealousy of brilliant world cultural property. Could we summarily regard the enemy's reduction of the Scala Opera House in Italy to a mere cavernous ruin or their blasting of the Riccardi Publishing House as their mere acts of "blind bombing"?

A race is formed of "blood and earth." Cultural objects and property are the race's pure and clean crystallizations. Therefore, they are the things most peculiar to the race and make the most excellent catalyzers to remodel the race into purer forms. Thus is a very important point but is often apt to be forgotten by the people in general.

Of course, this is the stage in the war situation wherein we must do our utmost to bolster our fighting power. On that account, however, we must not make the mistake of considering defense of cutural property as a matter of secondary importance. This war we are waging is not for the sake of fighting for the present only.

We must not forget the fact that in the disastrous Kanto quake-fire of 1923 we lost many invaluable and unrecoverable pieces of cultural property. Mere dependence on air-raid defense alone ought not to be the attitude of the nation. Fortunatately the anniversary of the quake-fire on September 1 is soon forthcoming, and at this opportunity all people interested in culture and learning should stand up and defend Japan's cultural property.

PENANG HEADS SAVINGS DRIVE

Every Government Employe Now Has Account in Bank

PENANG.—Penang heads the list for all States in Malai in respect of the number of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank, according to the Syonan Simbun. Numbering 7,500, depositors in Penang have saved a total of $180,000. This figure is second only to that saved by Shonan. Since the opening of the Post Office Savings Bank in Malai on September 15 last year, nearly $1,000,000 has already been saved in the Bank.

These facts were revealed by J. Tsuruda, Assistant Controller of Posts, Penang and Province Wellesley, at a conference of leaders and prominent members of the Chinese, Malai, Indian and Eurasian communities held at the Post Office buildings here.

The conference was held for the purpose of encouraging thrift and economy among the public by putting their savings in the Post Office Savings Bank.

In Japan, Mr. Tsuruda, told the conference, in spite of the innumerable calls on the public for support of various schemes and projects in the prosecution of the war, the public had been consistently putting by a large amount of money in savings. Figures received recently revealed that over Yen 23,000,000 had been saved in one year. Of this figure, a large proportion was kept in the Savings Bank.

In Malai, the new Post Office Savings Bank was opened on September 15 last year. During this short period nearly $1,000,000 has been saved. Of this figure, Penang's share is $180,000, second only to Shonan, but Penang heads the list with the number of depositors. There are 7,500 depositors in Penang. This figure and the amount of deposits could be considerably increased with their assistance, Mr. Tsuruda told the meeting.

Thanks to the keen foresight of the Government, practically every Government employee now possesses a Savings Bank account, a thing which had never been heard of before.

Mr. Tsuruda asked them as leaders of the communities here to propagate thrift and economy among the public by putting their savings in the Post Office Savings Bank.

Replying, the leaders promised wholehearted cooperation and as a sign of their goodwill, everyone present opened an account in the Bank.

Maisky Leaves Cairo

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 29.—Soviet Foreign Vice-Commissar Ivan Maisky left Cairo for England today, after conferring with Egyptian Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha, according to Cairo reports.

WATARI TO AID SHANGHAI HEAD

Named Vice-Director Of 1st, 2nd Police Districts Under Chen

Masami Watari, ex-Commissioner of the former Shanghai Municipal Police, and Su Cheng-Teh have been appointed Vice-Directors of the 1st and 3rd Police Districts. Mr. Watari will be senior to his colleague, according to the Shanghai Evening Post.

The two police officers will work under the leadership of Mayor Chen Kung-po, who is also chief of Police for the Shanghai area. Under the jurisdiction of Mr. Watari and Mr. Su will be the former Settlement, in which is included the western area, east of the railway part of Chapei and part of the Civic Center, all classed as the First Police District; and the former French Concession which is now the Third Police District.

Structure Unchanged

Mr. Watari, revealed that police procedure will remain unchanged in its general structure, and also that all police officers will remain as before.

He pointed out that as Mayor Chen is too occupied with his other work, the two Vice-Directors will carry out the duties on the Mayor's behalf. The new Vice-Director also added that he was fortunate to be working under Mayor Chen as the latter is an old friend of his brother.

Sarly Given Appointment

Meanwhile in an official list of appointments for the Third Police District, it was revealed that R. Sarly, has been named Inspector-General in charge on French affairs.

Other appointments in the Third District include new chiefs of the various police stations and administrative departments. Following is the detailed list.

Ting Tcheng-Yen, Chief Secretary.

Wang Kouei-Chan, Secretary.

Ho Tse-Tsai, Head of the department of General Affairs.

Che Ling-Sen, Chief of the Administrative Department.

Ly Che-Yu, In charge of Judiciary Affairs.

Lu Chi, In Charge of Special Affairs.

Sou Tcheng Teh, Chief of the Inspectorate.

P. Valentin, Assistant-Chief of the Inspectorate.

Teh-Hoei, Head of Central Police Station.

Yang Meu-Yong, Head of Joffre Police Station.

Mo Tie-Ken, Head of Poste Ballet.

Yang Ting-Chuong, Chief of Foch Police Station.

Liou Hsi-Tse, In charge of Poste Est.

Meanwhile, following the retrocession of the French Concession, Chao Tsun-Yueh was appointed Secretary-General of the area, which has been renamed the 8th District, while Wu Sung-Kao was given the post of chief secretary of the 1st District, which includes the old S.M.C area.

Chungking Buys Supplies By Issuing Special Notes

Domei

CANTON, August 29.—The Chungking regime had decided in April last year and put into force in September the use of special notes for the purchase of requisitioned supplies. According to Chungking radio broadcast, all payments this year will be made by means of these special notes and not by cash.

Last year 30 per cent of all payments were made in cash on all requisitioned rice for the army and general use, and 70 per cent in notes. This year, however, due to the sorely strained condition of Chungking finances payment of cash has been stopped.

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